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Vorld.

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1884.

able to write than the good oil Sorghumthe, whose letter we give above, would be as free in talking openly about the meeting reserved to. Of course it is immediated to use where the meeting is held. If health permiss, we will be there asystem the meeting reserved to. Of course it is immediated to use where the meeting is held. If health permiss, we will be there asystem the meeting reserved to. Of course is a superior of the meeting state of the course of th

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No. 47, Vol. XXXVII.

Agricultural Notes.

—Many a farmer would accomplish better results with half the land, and many a dairyman would be richer if the gave away half his cows. A small farm thoroughly cultivated, a small dairy well managed in every particular, will give better returns than a large farm half grown up to weeds or a large dairy poorly managed.

—Putting potatoes in pits to preserve them through the winter, says an exchange, was formerly more practised than at the present day. Some may be tempted to keep their potatoes over in hopes of obtaining better prices in the spring, and some will resort to pitting. There is usually more or less risk attendant on this mode of preserving potatoes, but where successful the potatoes come out fresher and better than when kept as ordinarily in a dry, warmish cellar.

The pumpkin contains six or seven times as much water as either corn of oats; in a word, it is a food in a state of much greater dilution. Analysis proves that even if the pumpkin should be freed from its large percentage of water, corn and oats remain much more valuable as a feeding stuffs. While pumpkins cannot be recommended as fat-producing manure heap through the winter and under and bad of well-protected manure is worth the word fit can be used in the spring, to damage it fifty per cent. In other words, one load of well-protected manure is worth the word fit can be used in the spring, to damage it fifty per cent. In other words, one load of well-protected manure is worth the word fit can be used in the spring, to damage it fifty per cent. In other words, one load of well-protected manure is worth the spring, to daily of well-protected manure is worth the veloation of the surfice which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure, and causes him to exact the truth.

There is no question that a subject which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure, and causes him to be truth.

There is no question that a subject which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure, and causes him to be eaus

Department. Sorgo

National Sugar Growers' Association. OFFICERS FOR 1884.

President-Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo Vice Presidents-Capt. R. Blakely, Minnesota; D. F. Kenner, Louisiana; X. K. Stout, Kansas; A. Furnas, Indiana; C. F. Clarkson Iowa; A. J. Decker, Wisconsin; A. G. Wil-lams, New York; Dr. E. F. Newberry, Ill. Secretary—F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville Ills. Treasurer—J. A. Field, St. Louis, Mo.

In reference to the cost of transportation to New Orleans at the close of the annual meeting of the National Sugar Growers' Association this year, we are able to say that round trip tickets may be had for fifteen dollars if obtained in the following manner. The price of the round trip ticket is \$25, but a rebate of \$10 will be paid at the St. Louis office on the return of the party purchasing it; the ticket to be good for fifteen days. Pullman sleeping cars will of course be extra.

Flour from Northern Cane Seed.

In a private letter from E. W. Deming, Superintendent of the Lafayette Sugar Refinery, West Point, Ind., he informs us that he is about to convert (3,000) three thousand bushels of Northern Cane seed into flour. We have eaten cake and griddle cakes made from the flour of cane seed, and were pleased with them. We shall await with much interest, the

REPLY.-We know of nothing to prevent our attendance. It will give us Comparison of Juice First Expressed with pleasure to meet Iowa sorgo growers and talk to them in regard to this industry. Every sorgo grower and manufacturer in flows ought to attend the coming convention, contributing samples of sirup and sugar, as well as his experience—imparting and receiving information that will be of benefit to the followers of this industry. We hope that those interested in this matter from other States will also Iowa ought to attend the coming conven-

and its reduction to sirup and sugar.

It is true the name of the Association is the National Sugar Growers, but it was born and bred and raised in the North, and its paternity is traced there with no doubtful advent. Whilst, therefore, I loved the change of name from the old Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association to that of the National Sugar Growers' Association, I do want Sugar Growers' Association, I do want identity perserved.

I purity coefficient 19.77 to 19.78 for the two sets of analyses shows beyond doubt that the purest juices are obtained the lightest pressure and that mills which give 60 to 70 per cent. of juice give a product much more difficult to work than mills yielding only 45 to 50 per cent.

southern process with them as co-operate with them can; stand by them with one accordance as one man for our interests are identical, but—and there's the rub—we are of the Northern Sugar Cane, they are of the Southern. If our Annual Meetings are held in St Louis, the producers of Kansas and Nebraska on the West; of lowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin on the North; of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio Rast, can all attend the Convendence of the Convendence o

course the invitation to be present conveys that to address our meeting. Our convention is struggling for life and the meeting this year will have much to do with the industry in Iowa. Hoping we may have your assistance, we are most respectfully yours, etc.,

Sec'y Iowa Cane Growers Asso. Albion, Iowa, Nov. 10th, 1884.

Reply.—We know of nothing to pre-

. that Obtained with a Second Pressure.

The method of conducting this investigation was as follows:

(1.) The canes were passed through

		TOHOM
ing resul	lts:	
		2d juice
Percenta	ge of sucrose14 63	14.3
44	" reducing sugar 1.22	1.1
46	" albumenoids691	.96
44	" total solids19.59	20.6
46	" solids not sugar 3.58	4.7
64	" purity coefficient 74.93	70.5
Per cent,	available sugar 9.77	8.6
	Percenta	Percentage of sucrose

and receiving information that will observed to the followers of this instry. We hope that those interested this matter from other States will also items from other States will also items. It is place was also analyzed.

The Cening Convention a highly successful one.

Col., Col.Man. I address you and percentage of a was obtained. This place was also analyzed.

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the successful cultivation of the plant, it is true the name of the Association is the National Sugar Growers, but it was born and bred and raised in the workers of the plant, it is true the name of the Association of the plant, it is true the name of the Association of the plant, it was born and bred and raised in the workers of the plant, it is true the name of the Association of the plant, it was born and bred and raised in the workers of the plant is the National Sugar Growers, but it was born and bred and raised in the purest judes are obtained by the plant of the plant, it is true that you and old father it is true that you and old father it is true that you and old father it is true that you and old father. It is true that you and old father it is true that you have the time that you have the time that you have that it is one that you have the time that you have that you have the time that you have the you have the time that you have the you have the tis

teriat, they possess excellent milk-producing qualities, and being cheaply raised, may be counted as valuable food for milch cows.

as a fine thay of grass, and those whose whose the recommended as fat-producing materiat, they possess excellent milk-producing qualities, and being cheaply rotected against these adverse influences.—Germantown Telegraph.

and even then supply the fuel from the mill. H. F. S. mill. Odin, Ill. Well, why not try the bagasse burner result of turning this large quantity of seed into flour, and hope the venture may prove a profitable one.

of John C. Semones as mentioned in these columns two or three weeks ago? It is the latest and the best we have these columns two or three weeks ago? It is the latest and the best we have heard of, and from what we have seen of lowa Sorgo Convention.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: By instructions can endustry. He may be addressed at the Hotel Hunt, St. Louis, Mo. of ex.committee I address our meeting.

the Hotel Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.

I value the Rural World very highy, and especially the department devoted
to the sorghum industry. It not only
brings fresh news, but new ideas to me
every week. I have made 800 gallons of
sirupt the address our meeting. Our their cane before it was ripe, fearing

Officers of the Missouri Wool Growers'

President-H. V. Pugsiey, Plattsburg, Mo. Vice-President-G. H. Wallace, Howard ounty, Mo. Treasurer—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

Secretary-L. L. Seiler, Osborn, Mo DFFICERS OF THE MISSOURI MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Samuel Jewett, Independe Vice President, R. T McCully, Lees Summit etary and Treasurer, H. V. Pugsley Plattsburg; Directors, Dan. W. McQuitty, Hughesville, Mo., Harry McCullough, Fay-lete; Philo D. Jewett, Independence, and ses. J. V. McCully, Sam Jewett and Harry McCullough.

One Class of Sheep for Wool and Mutton.

—In the summer of 1881 a gentleman living on the western borders of Indiana wrote us, asking what we considered the best mutton sheep. We answered that we considered circumstances were what made one orreinstances were what made one breed of sheep more profitable than another. He then wrote us that he had 100 ewes one and two years old, that were Cotswold-Merino breed, being two-fifths Merino and three-fifths Cotswold; that the pastures were nice and dry; tha early lambs were in good demand, and at good prices. The yearling ewes averaged a trifle over 100 lbs., and the two-year-olds averaged nearly 125 lbs., in good store or breeding condition, that they sheared nearly seven lbs. We answered that we believed the proper cross swered that we believed the proper cross to make was the Oxford Downs cross The gentleman immediately ordered an Oxford Down ram. We heard nothing Oxford Down ram. We heard nothing from him until the following May, when we received a letter as follows: "Dear Sir—You will please allow me to again thank you for your advice in regard to the selection of a ram very much, and begin to think that cross is probably good as could have been made. Of 112 lambs dropped, I have 91 nice lambs Several were lambed in a rain and chilled to death, others were twins, and lost some from other causes. Of the 100 ewes two failed to breed. So you will see that I have very nice luck. My lambs began to come about the middle of February. Most of them were strong and able to stand in a few moments. I weighed several to-day (May 23) and must say that I was surprised at the weights, which were as follows: 48 lbs., 44 lbs. 51 lbs. 56 lbs. 34 lbs. 61 lbs. 44 lbs., 51 lbs., 56 lbs., 34 lbs., 61 lbs The only reason I can give for the difference in weight is, that some were proba-bly older, and their mothers better suck-lers. I believe that the whole lot will average now 50 lbs., for which I can get seven and one-half to eight cents at

The next letter I had from him was in August of 1882, and was as follows:
"Dear Sir, In answer to yours as to
what I think of my Oxford investment,
will say that I am now fully convinced
that this was a fortunate investment for me. You will see by referring to my letter of May 23, 1882 (if you have it yet). that I had 91 lambs at that time. It weaning them I lost three. I also los five in castrating, two were killed by getting fast in a fence, one killed by cow, leaving me this spring to sheat eighty nice, plump yearlings, most of them with dark gray faces and legs, showing clearly that their ancestors showing clearly that their ancestors somewhere were Oxfords. The eighty head clipped 714 lbs., a trifle less than nine lbs. each, while their dams at same age clipped nearly seven lbs. You will see they clipped nearly two lbs. more than their dams at same age. I also than their dams at same age. I also weighed the lot, and find they average 112 lbs., at the same age their dams, weighed 100 lbs. You will see they exceed the weight of dam at same age twelve lbs. To say how I like my investment, and to make it plain, I will give you the figures, as my past year's give you the figures, as my past year's experience has proven to be correct to my entire satisfaction:

Total.

A Sheep Destroyer.

A Sheep Destroyer.

A Sheep Destroyer.

Growing on our Western plains is a pretty-looking kind of grass, resembling ats, and which is called, popularly, year (1884), and he answers in a letter containing other matter, as follows:

* * You ask if my past year's experience with my Oxford Down ram has been as favorable as my first was. I will say, Yea, it has; and although my figures of 1884 are larger. I am well pleased with sheep are do say that the figures of 1884 are larger. I am well pleased with sheep ment's inspection would reveal its true.

A Sheep Destroyer.

Several new breeds have been formed by breeding in-and-in from the first cross, as in the case of the Oxford Downs, which were originally raised from a cross between the Cotswold and the Hampshire Down.

The cross breeds are too numerous to admit of being separately noticed in this short paper. What is wanted in mutton sheep is the Down stamp, with the self-cap as well as good, and are from stock in which the buyer has full confidence, for no one can tell accurately low they will turn out. Bought thus its in this or any other country, 'he continued, 'iis Capt. Hetherington, whose ment's inspection would reveal its true. mas been as ravorable as my first was. It has such a sphere, is nardly work consuming and while say, Yes, it has; and although my sidering in the light of its evil works.

It has such a sphere, is nardly work consumers this short paper. What is wanted in mutton sheep is the Down stamp, with the weight, if possible, of the heavier ing state, it might be misraken for imparted by the state, it might be misraken for imparted by the state, it might be misraken for imparted by the state, it might be misraken for imparted by the state, it might be misraken for imparted by the state, although a mother than the figures of the state of the stat

ceptionally low. There can be no doubt as to which is the more profitable now; but conditions of the market for flock and herd products are liable to change their business from wool-growing to beef-production. In fact, a change their business from wool-growing to beef-production. In fact, a change of any considerable proportion of sheep-owners to cattle-raisers—which means always to cattle-raisers—which means always to the proper end of saving its powers to the proper end of saving its that the influence of wet or dry conditions, and the untwisted, right-angled end remaining quiescent enables the seed to writhe and turn and burrow deeper and deeper of any considerable proportion of sheep-owners to cattle-raisers—which means always to the proper end of saving its powers to the proper end of saving its powers to the proper end of saving its this particular, haste means not only to beef-production. In fact, a change of any considerable proportion of sheep-owners to cattle-raisers—which means diministing the number of sheep and increasing the yearly output of beef cattle with a range of prices much less alluring than those now obtainable, and turn and burrow deeper and deeper of any considerable proportion of sheep owners, being means the power of the price of that article. The fock-owner who now attempts to change his business is quite likely to find his advent as a seller in the beef market co-incident with a range of prices much less alluring than those now obtainable, and turn and burrow deeper and deeper into the earth. This application of its mechanical code of the mechanical code of the saving its life is both beautiful and pleasing, but, unfortunately, those powers, being mechanical, act with equal vigor to an importance to the beginner, less satisfaction.

This application of its mechanical good judge can pick up a finot where who while to be in a hurry. In this particular, haste means not only more money, but what is of vastly more inhorts, that is a subject when the price of the sheep, and turn and burrow deeper and deeper into the earth.

This application of its mechanical than and money. It is not worth while to be in a hurry. In this particular, haste means not only more money, but what is of vastly more individual, and the beginner, less satisfaction.

No one should be satisfied to have another person winter the fowls, from which he expects profitable or satisfaction.

No one should be satisfaction.

No one should be satisfaction.

No one should at once be selected.

The fock-owner who now attempts to change his business is quite likely to find the several profits and turn and burrow deeper and deeper into the earth.

This application of its mechanical than underson the profit whith the above rise of the several profits and powers of the hurry. In this particular, haste means not only into the think as been overdone—to that I do not value blood—I think seem in the profit

while the wool-buyer, whose eye ha-allowed none of the "pointers" to future market to escape his notice, wil-be ready to advance his offering as th-wrisible supply" of wool shows evi-dences of lessening proportions. Thus too late to avoid disaster, the discon-tented dick-owner will realize tha too late to avoid disaster, the discon-tented flock-owner will realize that while escaping from the frying-pan of low prices in one line of stock husbandr, he has landed in the fire of equally dis-couraging results following his efforts in

couraging results following his efforts in his newly-chosen calling.

The trans-Mississippi southwest is, by nature of climate and vegetation, preminently fitted for sheep husbandry Favored above most localities—with al the possible economies in wool production so readily attainable—its flockowners should be the last of American wool-producers to yield to fletitious discouragements in the market for their couragements in the market for their products. The fact that cattle are just products. The fact that cattle are just now unusually profitable indicates to the flock-owner his readiest road to enhancement of income. No demand for meat is likely to place a higher price on beef than can be secured for choice mutton; and certainly there is no greater skill or expenditure necessary in putting into marketable condition the one than is required for the other.—Breeders Gazette.

What Kind of Sheep.

-Writing from Dixon Co., Neb., a correspondent says that he is thinking about going into sheep husbandry, but that as he observes we both export and that as he observes we both export and import wools, he supposes that the wool which we export is a kind not wanted by our manufacturers and that the wool we import is not grown here. He wishes, therefore, to know what kinds we export and import to the end that he may know what breed of sheep he shall keep. Our correspondent hits a point in his inour correspondent mis a point in his in-quiries which is an important one, and that is that we do not always as nearly as we might produce all the kinds of wool that are needed. The manufacturers need a large variety of wools, and wool growers are apt—tempted by temporary superior prices, for one variety or another—to run to the over-production of that particular kind. This is a common fault with all kinds of production. But we produce in this country all kinds of wool, and the thing to acomplish is to produce enough of all complish is to produce enough of all kinds of our home needs. This we do kinds of our home needs. This we do not do, and consequently we are under the necessity of importing millions of dollars worth annually. We do not export much wool. Our exports of wool are hardly worth taking into consideration, as would naturally be expected when we are compelled to import so largely. Common tannels require necessity. when we are compelled to import so largely. Common flannels require native wools up to medium Merino wools; fine flannels are made of the fine and finest wools; blankets are made of native wools, medium Merino wools, Southdown and grade Southdown wools; southdown and grade Southdown wools; shawls are made of every grade of Merino wool up to picklock, and some are made of worsted combing wools; felted cloth skirts and other goods of like character are made of alow grade of wools, except such fine goods as piano covers, table covers, etc., which are made of medium Merino wools; knitted undercept such fine goods as piano covers, table covers, etc., which are made of medium Merino wools; knitted undershirts, vests, drawers, hose, etc., take from the lowest qualities up to the best Merino wools, and some of the fancy varieties are made of the finer combing wools; the finest and longest Merino wools; the finest and longest Merino wools enter 'into the manufacture of shoddy; ladies' cloths, thin dress goods and closkings require fine and long on the in-and-in side 75 parts of the wools enter 'into the manufacture of shoddy; ladies' cloths, thin dress goods and cloakings require fine and long Merino wool; serges, alpacas, mohair lusters, lastings, furniture damask, reps, bunting, picture cords, tassels, soft the results of the cords, tassels, soft the results of the cords, tassels, soft the results of the resul lusters, lastings, furniture damask, reps, bunting, picture cords, tassels, soft goods, like shawls, nubias, etc., braids and bindings are made of the long combing wools from the Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, etc.; and the Texan or Mexican and California wools enter into the manufacture of carpets. Long Merino wools compose such goods as delaines, cashmeres and other dress goods and are called delaine wool. Mohair is made from the hair of the goat. It will thus be seen by our correspondent that the demand is ample for all kinds of wool and that we produce all kinds of wool and that we produce all

A Sheep Destroyer.

breeding and wool growing in spike of dogs and tariff, or no tariff. You can make use of the subject matter contained in my letter to you, but do not use my name, as I do not wish to acquire any newspaper notoriety. Yours, "etc.

The above is only one practical gentleman's experience, who treated all his sheep alike as to feed, pasture, etc.

T. W. W. S., in Ex.

Winwood Farm.

From Sheep to Cattle.

—An observant gentleman, recently returned from a somewhat extended stay in Texas, mentions the fact that the rather discouraging conditions surrounding sheep husbandry for the past few years have operated to cheek the rapid increase in the number of sheep which has for some time past characterized the history of the wool-growing industry in that State. This may possibly prove good policy, but The Gazette does not so consider it. For the time there may be found in Texas and surrounding territories conditions which lend a more encouraging outlook to cattle-raising than is just now to be seen from the sheepherd's standpoint. Cattle prices are exceptionally low. There can be no doubt as to which is the more profitable now; but conditions of the market for flocks and herd products are liable to change when the first the crosses as the power to that the containty, would the catter. The seed in general conformation, but to otherwise, is like the oat. Its base is tipped with a tiny point as sharp and hard as that of a pin. Almost hiding this tip, and extending upward to nearly half the length of the seed, which has a total length of the

Ine profits of poultry keeping come is better than cure, for it is no easy matter to examine every sheep of a large herd so carefully that all the needles can be detected and withdrawn.—J. R. C., in Scientific American.

Ine profits of poultry keeping come meadow or waste land, and will thrive on less water than any other variety of sale of fat young fowls in the autumn and witter. Harvest time is from December to March for eggs, from March to June for broilers, and from November to yourself. If you want eggs protect your

Cross-bred Sheep.

-Professor Scott, in (Dublin) Farmers' azette, says: However meritorious any of the pure —that is, the first cross between a pure-bred ram of any improved breed and a ewe of a different breed—are very gener-ally credited with being the best for this purpose, and both as regards early ma-turity and quality of mutton and wool, it generally is so. But the second, third, and other crosses need not necessarily be and other crosses need not necessarily be either bad or degenerated. If out-and-out crossing is continued, the original blood on one side will soon be lost, it is out crossing is continued, the original blood on one side will soon be lost, it is true; but this is merely a matter requiring the guidance and discretion of the breeder; by in-anl-in crossing he just revers s this tendency. The great secret is to start with pure blooded animals on both sides—animals that will leave their type in the progeny. Good and bad qualities, it is to be remembered, are alike hereditary. It is just as important, therefore, to have a well bred ewe as to have a well bred ram, to begin with. The ewe, as a rule, is more precocious than the ram. She comes earlier to maturity, shows more aptitude to fatten, and has a finer quality of mutton. On the other hand, the ram has a larger frame and a heavier rieece. In crossing with two pure blooded animals we secure all these advantages in their full; whereas, with a mongrel ewe, we are apt to lose in her offspring her precocity and quality, which we want quite as much as the large frame and heavier wool of the ram. advantages in their full; whereas, with a mongrel ewe, we are apt to lose in her offspring her precedity and quality, which we want quite as much as the large frame and heavier wool of the ram, it is from ignoring this law, we suspect, that the results of cross breeding are so often found unsatisfactory. By inattention to it, were in the first cross although tion to it, even in the first cross, although tion, there is only 1,1024 parts of original blood, and 1023-1024 parts of the blood of

the ram in the stock. ing wools from the Cotswoids, Leicesters, Lincolns, etc.; and the Thexan or Mexican and California wools enter into the manufacture of carpets. Long Merino wools compose such goods as delaines, cashmeres and other dress delaines, cashmeres and other dress Lincoln and half Southdown blood. Then, if the half bred ewe lambs are in bair is made from the hair of the goat.

It will thus be seen by our correspondent that the demand is ample for all kinds of wool and that we produce all the kinds that are needed. With this statement of needs before him he can judge for himself. If he intends keeping much of a flock in Nebraska, it would probably be better for him to keep the Merino. But he, knowing all his surroundings, will, with the information that we have given be better able to judge for himself.—Western Paral.

A Sheen Destroyer.

Then, if the half bred ewe lambs are in turn crossed with a Lincoln ram, the rurn crossed wi

again freshly introduced.

our best eastern markets, three times the

Henry Stewart, who, in his work, "The Shepherd's Manual," says, referring to sheep in the Northwestern district, that "the most frequent losses are caused by a native grass, which bears exceeding by sharp awns or beards, and called popularly needle grass."

Sheep men guard against loss from this cause by frequent examination of the sheep during the period when Stige partea is ripe, and by burning the pasture in June, at which time the deadly grass has just commenced its growth. Prevention in this instance, as in others, is better than cure, for it is no easy matter to examine every sheep of a large

s sale of fat young fowls in the autumn and winter. Harvest time is from December to March for eggs, from March to June for broilers, and from November to May for fat chickens. At these seasons there is always a hungry market for really good articles. The seasons, the exigences of those who have hens, and take little care of them, and the game laws regulate these things. Thus the great regulate these things. However meritorious any of the pure reeds may be, cross-bred sheep, as a ule, pay best for fattening. Half-breeds—that is, the first cross between a pure-red ram of any improved breed and a we of a different breed—are very generative of them, and the game laws regulate these things. Thus the great mass of hens throughout the country stop laying in winter almost altogether, while pullets early hatched, forced to a rapid, healthy growth, and well housed, will be define the pullets and the game laws regulate these things. Thus the great regulate these things. will begin laying in the autumn, and with little intermission will continue to lay until February, or even April or May On the first day of February it become unlawful to sell game, or even for dealers to have it in their possession. "The law is on," and while this is the case, poultry, of course, is in demand. Then

> HOW TO BEGIN. "We propose to begin to keep chick-ens; how shall we go about it?" (Perhaps some one, too, who "has hens" proposes to begin to keep fowls, and askes the

not sell so well.

ame question.)
Good, ear y hatched pullets are by this time well grown, and some of them will begin to lay within six weeks, say by the middle of September. Shop about among your kinsfolk and neighbors, and but If you cannot have your pick of a such. If you cannot have your pick or a flock, and get such as you want without, buy cockerells as well as pullets, but separate them at once. Put the roosters in a place by themselves, and feed them well on fattening food—corn, corn meal, &c., and you will be able to "turn them off" at a fair advance on what you paid for them and you likely at a profit. The off" at a fair advance on what you paid for them, and very likely at a profit. The pullets you will give a range, feed them well with grains, and feed which is not fattening—giving at stated times buck-wheat, barley, oats, wheat, ground oats and bran, ground bone, and beef or pork scraps in moderate quantity, the feed being given so as never to cloy the appetite, and so that they shall go on their roosts at night with full crops of some hard grain, the soft feed being given in the middle of the day. It is well to call pullets from the roosts at an early hour with a few handfuls of some soft feed, and then to let them forage to satisfy and then to let them forage to satisfy their hunger. They will get perhaps a good meal of worms, and insects rendered torpid by the chill of the morning air, beside green food which is important to their health, and which they are apt to neglect if over-fed.

In the parlance of the poultry yard,

stock in which the buyer has full conn-dence, for no one can tell accurately how they will turn out. Bought thus early, the buyer may believe he can and will give them such care that they will grow well, and develop into more use-ful fowls than if he takes the chances ful fewls will represent the control of the contro

pure Asiatics, which have their uses)

pure Asiatics, which have their uses), and with a breast bone as straight as the keel of a boat.

I dislike a "squawker," and like a bird that is not only not afraid when held in the hands, but when she learns that it is of no use to struggle, will lie still in one's hands, show fight, perhaps, quietly, and pick at the hand brought within easy reach of her head. Such a fowl will fight for her young, will fight rats away from her nest, and attack a strange dog or cat in the yard, and I fancy this peculiarity generally accompanies constitution if not prolificacy.

As to plumage, for a simply, useful, hardy fowl, that is a secondary matter. If you propose to breed for purity of blood and points, and for the show-ring, it may be more important than anything else except health. But I am not discussing "fancy poultry;" that is a subject which I think has been overdonenot that I do not value blood—I think because the survey of the sand would naver adults.

as it does, acts as a barb to prevent any retrograde movement of the intruding other seasons. In fact, in the vicinity of good places to buy. It is not necessary needle. good places to buy. It is not necessary to be particular about all the points of plumage in this case, and only those in-dicating purity of blood are essential. The choice of the breed is really more The points, too, not only enter the body of the sheep in this way, but also stick in the nostrils, nose, and lips, where, however, they do less harm than when eaten and swallowed into the stomach, in which event death must follow.

The tendency to underrate the work of weak agents may lead to the thought that no material damage can be done by means of the Stipa spartea to sheep. How erroneous such a conclusion would be will be seen from a statement of Mr. Henry Stewart, who, in his work. "The seasons in the vicinity of our price of spring and summer eggs is often paid, and contracts may be made by egg raisers who have experience and configuration of the stomach, in which the season of highest prices may which the season of highest prices may not only be lengthened by one or two fully two-thirds of all that can be produced.

In this matter of contracts a beginner in his enthusiasm is very apt to over-rate with the same rules laid down in reference to the choice of pullets, and besides, he should be thoroughly mascular in his enthusiasm is very apt to over-rate to Shepherd's Manual," says, referring to

—Treat your hens as well as you do yourself. If you want eggs protect your fowls and feed them. It is the food that makes the eggs. No food no eggs. Do not forget that a hen is an egg machine. She takes food matter and converts it into albumen, oil and shell. The assimilation of the gratest amount of the ilation of the greatest amount of the proper food of course gives the greatest amount of egg production. Contraction of food supply means diminution of egg supply. Then feed well, keep your fowls safe from bad conditions of weather, in-terruptions and accident.

The Apiary.

—About ten years ago we began to keep bees in this city, at first merely as an experiment, and to our astonishment we found that they did almost as well as we found that they did almost as well as the bees in the country. We soon es-tablished an apiary of 40 hives on top of the American Express Company's build-ing in Hudson street, and in 1878 took from a single hive 123 pounds of choice comb honey. Our success induced several persons in different cities to re-peat our experiment, and to-day there several persons in different cities to re-peat our experiment, and to-day there are extensive apiaries in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore and New Orleans. In this city and in Brooklyn persons are keeping bees, mostly on housetops, and are doing remark-ably well, their reports varying from 75 to 130 pounds of honey to the hive; not gathered from the sugar-houses or 75 to 130 pounds of honey to the hive; not gathered from the sugar-houses or from the gutters, as some persons have asserted, but from flowers in all the parks, gardens, and yards of the city, the variety being so great that some are in bloom every day during the summer season. One of our city customers, a clergyman living or Tranty fourth street recently. One of our city customers, a clergyman living on Twenty-fourth street, reported that from one of his roof hives he got 116 pounds of honey last summer. We know of about 300 hives that are kept in the city. Last year we extracted about 600 pounds of choice honey while the aitanthus trees were in bloom, at our apiary in Park place, this city. We do not keep our bees merely to raise honey, but for increase of stock and queen raising, and only took the honey out in order to give only took the honey out in order to give place to the queen to deposit eggs. Last October we shipped from this roof apiary 112 full stocks of bees to the island of Cuba, where they have increased to over 600 hives, and have given an enormous quantity of honey. We have just completed for this Cuban apiary the largest honey extractor in the world, capable of throwing out 6,000 pounds of honey daily; the combs thus emptied of their honey are verticed to the honey. of their honey are returned to the bees and the process repeated sometimes three or four times a week during the three or four times a week during the honey flow, and the combs thus used will last for years. Such is the wide-spread interest in bees that a National Beekeepers' Association is maintained with minor associations in many countries and its all the State At the province.

cerning the business are given .- New

ties, and in all the State. At the conven-

ties, and in all the State. At the conven-tion of these societies all matters affect-ing this industry are discussed by intel-ligent and practical men. Apparatus for carrying on the business are exhi-bited and criticised, and statistics con-

In fowis than it he takes the chances later.

In buying chickens select those most advanced in maturity—you cannot buy them too old if hatched since January 1st. Take only the sound, healthy, well-formed ones, with bright, clean, snug-fitting plumage, clear eyed, sweet breathed, with clean nostrils, with clean feathers about the vent, smooth, clean feathers are not all on his own break and fields of farmers along the creek, to whom he pays a rent for the privilege of his bees working in the clover, buckwheat, or whatever blossoms are in season on the farms. The care of the land. Capt. Hetherington keeps for the land. Capt. Hetherington keeps for the season nearly 2,500 swarms of bees. These are not all on his a It takes nine men and two steam saw mill oure Asiatics, which have their uses), looking out for them. He has received and with a breast bone as straight as the as much as \$25,000 for one season's crop.



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cough remedy, and gives general satisfactlo.
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profession here. Your truly.

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H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.
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CHAPTER I.
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iysicians:
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"And they will tell you explicitly and completionly is Probability. mphatically "Buchu! Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest ure for all liver disease or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nalaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will Mandrake or Dandelion!!!"

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From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases pecul-

vakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women. People drawn out of shape from exerucia-ing pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and

gs or rneumatism, inflamme or suffering from scrofula, elas! Erysipelas! Expsipelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, in-direction, and in fact almost ail diseases frail

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Noveml

Hor

PRUNING VI ago an old vine did his work, a a good plan. I dull, damp day the vines loose off the small la the dead wood, fit for cuttings.

When this is and cut back to vires, lay the ca labeled and tied into cuttings in nicer than to tangling things There is also rieties mixed.
All canes of t
that are suitable
as to cover before

do not want the were last year. CLARIFYING about two gallo barrel of your will start a fern ever, that you v In about two six eggs for eac froth, and mi: oth, and mi

gins to run. R

and replace the find clear, or

soon be so. Your vinegar and it takes long Moore's E Grapes.—In r swer: Yes, th growing, and I fifty, of the lat former instead Moore's Earl or nearly so; be
It will be a great
Worden is a
cord, a little better quality. Concord every belief that both under new nar

PEAR BLIGHT preventive, of t Iowa man in which is very si do much towar real drawback t ing in this State made with 90 pe cent. of flower trunk and limbs es are not over May and June t There are two r it, one is becau of absorbing the is an enemy t sporous produc mitted to be the can enjoy freely one of the best

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JUDGE MILL

Rema

terested in the flouse last Tues Meech, of Vine in the RURAL W as well as in the experience with this, and the hig men give the Cl grows one-third and that large s a foot around. our readers to t far behind the t orange and Cleach other and Mammoth. Bu in fruit, of which by mail to-day. self, and as you self a few wee

New Florence ence, Mo. 1st.-T beats Meech's it ference—yours
Meech's eleven,
lieve I wrote i
specimens, an
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State Board of Augur gave his ing of the per been the great of peach grower, b experiments in ers or feeder the difficulty.

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of what is term believing it a sp ers consider it o tree. Octogens the cause of which was on hood memories. plained because e grown in Co be grown in Co be grown, had I in their own growere never sur fruit. Mr. Augu times during th nine peach orch methods for cu at the time. Hi cess, but it con varieties as are

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ADDRESS.

Horticultural.

[Judge Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mossist in conducting the Horticultural Deparent in this journal. Any inquiries address of him will be promptly answered through the Rurat. Workloth His Express office reess is Morrison, Gasconade county, Mo.

Notes from Samuel Miller.

and cut back to the proper place on the vires, lay the canes straight, which are labeled and tied in bundles, to be dressed labeled and tied in bundles, to be dressed into cuttings in the house. It is much nicer than to go through cutting and Late varieties he would plant upon tangling things up.
There is also less danger of getting va-

CLARIFYING VINEGAR.-J. U. L.: Add about two gallons of soft water to each barrel of your cloudy vinegar, which will start a fermentation, so slight, bow-

will start a termentation, so slight, however, that you will scarcely perceive it.

In about two weeks take the white of six eggs for each barrel, beat this into a froth, and mix with it one-fourth lb. mustard-seed. Stir this mixture well in the barrel of vinegar, and let it rest one week; then draw off until sediment begins to run. Plipse the berrels out well. gins to run. Rinse the barrels out well, and replace the liquid which you will find clear, or so near it that it will

Your vinegar is probably very heavy, and it takes longer for such to clear.

and it takes longer for such to clear.

MOORE'S EARLY AND WORDEN
GRAPES.—In reply to enquiry, I answer: Yes, they are both well worth
growing, and I wish I had 500 instead of
fifty, of the latter, and as many of the
former instead of only one, in bearing.

Moore's Early is two weeks earlier
than Concord. Bunch about same size,
or nearly so; berry considerably larger.
It will be a great market grape.

Worden is a week earlier than Concord, a little larger in bunch, and of

hardy as seedlings, and are no more subject to the yellows than are seedlings. He now plants healthy trees of choice varieties upon high land; cultivates modvarieties upon high land; cultivates moderately in the early part of the season, avoiding a forced late growth which is almost sure to be destroyed by the cold in winter. Blackberries seem unfitted to grow with peaches, but pears set in alternate rows will take the room when the peach trees are passed their days of usefulness. Cutting back to strong wood is a regular winter operation after the is a regular winter operation after the

PRUNING VINES TWICE.—Many years ago an old vine grower told me how he did his work, and by experience I find it a good plan. I spent the most of this dull, damp day in the vineyard, cutting the vines loose from the wires, clipping off the small laterals and tendrils, also the dead wood, or such as had no wood fit for cuttings.

When this is all done, I can go along and cut back to the proper place on the vires, lay the canes straight, which are labeled and tied in bundles, to be dressed by the vires in the horses. It is resultant winter operation after the leaves are fallen.

Potash is used freely as a fertilizer, and the borers are kept down by digging them out, and by washing the trees with lime water and soap to prevent the deposit of eggs. The second early varieties are to be preferred for New England markets, the Crawford searly, Old Mixon and "Stump the World" being named as among the best, while for late, nothing is superior to the late Crawford, which is the king of peaches of our climate. Later varieties, if in danger from frost, may be ripened by picking from the trees and tangling things up.

There is also less danger of getting varieties mixed.

All canes of those luke warm varieties that are suitable, I laid on the ground so as to cover before the winter sets in. I do not want them to be caught as they were last year.

and make a partial shade, it is sufficient; the greatest mistake is getting it on too thick, especially if there happens to follow a mild, open winter, in which case I have known large and beautiful beds to be entirely destroyed by rotting—the straw having been spread three or four inches thick, while upon other plantations, where the covering damage metals are the straw having been spread three or four inches thick, while upon other plantations, where the covering damage metals are the straw having been spread three or four inches thick, while upon other plantations, where the covering damage metals are the straw having been spread three or four inches thick, while upon other plantations, where the covering damage metals are the straw having been spread three or four inches thick, while upon other plantations, where the covering damage metals are the straw having been spread three or four inches thick, while upon other plantations. seed regions of the policy of

posure, etc. With the knowledge you thus gain you will easily be enabled to prune down your list to the desired size and will be safe in assuming that your selections have been the best that could be made. If you have a local dealer who has established a reputation for fairness and integrity, give him your order. If none such are at hand, send it two or three of the best nurserymen you know of and get their figures for first class is tock. These procured, you can easily order them and have them on hand early in the season. When your trees come, stock. These procured, your strees come, order them and have them on hand early in the season. When your trees come, remember that as soon as they are unpacked, they should be heeled in—that is, laid in the ground, with the roots thoroughly covered. One hour's exposure of the roots to a wind will often is sure of the roots to a wind will often is will be made rich and trenched deep in order to make feeding ground for the source of the roots. Trenching and filling with mass one it neglected often and always with more or less fatal results.—Orange Country Farmer.

**To Matcu that Domine velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. 10c. for any color at the druggles's. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

**A few square rods will be sufficient for an ordinary sized family. The soil should be made rich and trenched deep in order to make feeding ground for the roots. Trenching and filling with mass agood thing. The plants should be set in rows, eighteen inches or more apart for the purpose of allowing for the extension of the mature roots. As the plant is a native of the seash ore a plentification.

**To Matcu that Domine velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. 10c. for any color at the druggles's. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

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ressed much and and to the second from frost, may be much and storing carefully in boxes as for pears.

Later varieties he would plant upon without a sufficient degree of heat. One without a sufficient degree of heat. One of best corbards is upon land that is over 600 feet above the level of the water of the varieties he work of the river which runs by three miles away. Both early and late frosts are esteed to the care of the way and the first over 600 feet above the level of the water of the way. Both early and late frosts are esteed to be the arrived at when the planted a vineyard. It will be remembered that he was about one hundred that is over 600 feet above the level of the water of the way. Both early and late frosts are esteed that we have a short one hundred so the control of the state of the way are the plant to the control of the state of the way to the early and late frosts are esteed that the was about one bundred to make the principle of the provide of the water of the late of the water of the water of the late of the water of the water of the late of the water of the late of the water of the water of the late of the water of the late of the water of the wat

—The Fea weevil can be kined by put-ting the peas as soon as gathered into a box or vessel which can be made air tight, and pour into it a few drops of bi-sulphide of carbon, say a teaspoonful to the bushel, and close the vessel tight. It

Chaff.

There are 600,000 widows in India under 19 years of age, who, under the law, can never marry again.

Eating in a hurry, John Mulhall of Port Chester, N. Y., was choked to death by a large chunk of beefsteak.

A lawyer in Flemington, N. J., has been cast in damages of \$3443 for neglecting the inter e ts of a client.

To Match that Bonnet! Feathers, ribbons

"Marriage ceremonies performed at all hours of the day or night. Knots tied after midnight fifty per cent, extra." Western enter

Compressed Air is now being successfully employed in the cure of consumption and weak lungs. Drs. Dickerson and Stark, of the Kansas City Surgical Institute, are the only physicians west of the Mississippi, who have the apparatus to administer it.

The South takes the lead in raising owers. A single, stalk has been found in Georgia upon which were growing 118 dis tinct flowers, and Kentucky is credited with

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY. LUNG AND BRONCHIAL DISEASE.

Before pharmaceutical research had develo-ne great PULMONIC above-named, the cornorms or using disease. To pailiate was all that the, could do in a majority of cases. But since HALE'S HONEY OF HOLEHOUND AND TAR was introduced, persons suffering from sovere COUGHS and COLDS, ASTHMA, SORE THROAT, INselves of a reliable means of cure. There are imita-tions. Ask for HALE'S HONEY OF HORE-HOUND AND TAR by its full name; take no

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can only be cured by a thorough purificatiou of the blood. If this is neglected,
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Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas,
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Davis, Willow Twig, and many others. Price, 20 cents.

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SEEDS! Blue Grass, Cornspurry, Cow Peas Ish Rye Grass, Seratella, Sheeps, Fescus and Earneth Vetches.—L. G. WENIGE Belleville Ills.

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(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one the

Again do we request of all to renew their subscriptions now, or at all events before the term subscribed for expires. It will save us a deal of trouble and expense, and provide against their missing a number of important papers, which we may not afterwards be able to sup-

THE fruit crop is estimated to be worth \$140,000,000 to the United States.

WHEAT reached the price of \$2.80 in 1867, the highest on record. But when was it lower than now?

WHILST we are enjoying a most glori-ous Indian summer the Canadians are frozen out and having fine sleighing.

THE first National Convention of Cattle Men is a great success. Every hotel in town is crowded, and the hall of meetg over full. No meeting ever held in Louis gave promise of more or great-

"THE old and correspondingly idea, that a farmer must necessarily re-main outside of the line of social and political advancement, is rapidly vanishing. Farmers are advancing to the front, and are beginning to realize the importance of their calling." Pretty nearly time!

THE profit to this country in manufacturing its own currency was perhaps never better illustrated than in the recent report showing that of the fractional currency issued previous to 1879 there is still outstanding nearly seven millions

It is now definitely known and deter-mined that Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected respectively president and vice-president of the United States by a majority of over eleven hundred, the State of New York being the pivotal point, and giving them the electoral vote by 219 against 182.

the largest crops at least expense, to so turn the sails as to adapt them to the new order of things.

Every subscriber is authorized to act the largest crops at least expense, to so turn the sails as to adapt them to the new

EVERY subscriber is authorized to act as "agent in getting up clubs for the Rural World."

Bural World. Do not wait for some one to come around to get your subscription, but go to work yourself, and get up a club of four and thus get a free copy for next year. This is the time to get new subscribers. No agricultural chased from J. H. Kissinger, one of our part in the country is more instructive EVERY subscriber is authorized to act copy for next year. This is the time to get new subscribers. No agricultural paper in the country is more instructive to the farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower than the RURAL. Bear in mind that every one sending a club of four subscribers, with six dollars will get a copy one year free.

Too much cannot be said or written in favor of all who own, breed or feed stock, taking the best possible care of it during the cold, wet and inclement months of winter. It is not yet determined to the satisfaction of many, that we have contagious diseases in the cattle of this country, but whether we have and in our horses, cattle, swine or sheep, or not, there is no doubt of the special cornection, and deservedly so; and it has not specially of caring for what we have in the cattle for not there is no doubt of the special cornection, and deservedly so; and it has not specially of caring for what we have in the cattle for not, there is no doubt of the special cornection, and deservedly so; and it has not specially of caring for what we have in the cattle for not, there is no doubt of the Association.

The salary of the secretary was fixed at \$1,200 per annum, and after an adserved who know all about Texas cattle for series for me catarch. My nossilis were so sensitive I could not bear the form still one of the Association. The meeting adjourned to the call of the chairman.

The Blood Would Run.—For five years I was a great sufferer from catarch. My nossilis were so sensitive I could not bear the form at them to the formation of the Association. The meeting adjourned to the call of the chairman.

The meeting adjourned to the call of the secretary was fixed at \$1,200 per annum, and after an adserved who know all about Texas cattle form catarch. My nossilis were so sensitive I could not bear the form at them to the formation of the Association. The meeting adjourned to the call of the chairman.

The meeting adjourned to the call of the secretary was fixed at \$1,200 per annum, and after an adserved who know all about Texas cattle form of the second volume was a great sufferer from catarch. My nossilis were so sensitive I could not bear the doubt of the second volume was a great sufferer from catarch. My nossilis were so sensitive I could not bear the formation, whether who know all about Texas cattle forw. Most of the Association.

The meeting advocation of the Association adjourned to the call of the chairman.

The meeting advo such in our horses, cattle, swine or sheep, or not, there is no doubt of the necessity of caring for what we have in necessity of caring for what we have in the best kind of a way and of making the most of it. In any epidemic disease the healthiest outlive the weakest and those who are the best cared for (all natural conditions considered) are generally the strongest and the healthiest, and are therefore able to withstand disease the best and the longest.

The officers of the Fair Association were on the grounds, doing all in their power to contribute to the success of the best and the longest.

The officers of the Fair Association were on the grounds, doing all in their power to contribute to the success of the best and the longest.

The officers of the Fair Association were on the grounds, doing all in their power to contribute to the success of the meeting, and urging the week at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when the following members were present:

E. C. Hill, Dawson's Mills, Nebraska; M. R. Platt, Kansas City; A. B. Matham the power to contribute to the success of the meeting.

the existence of disease or of its cause. On the contrary, those who proclaim the loudest against the pleuro-pneumonia scare are the very men who would have the best care taken of the cattle, the sheep, the swine and the horses used on the farm. Nay, further, should it be supposed that contagious disease exists on a given farm by all disease exists on a given farm, by all means avoid it and care immediately for the natural thrift and well being of

than in the former, but there is still and are exerting an influence that canheavier pressure in operation. Wool and
mutton raising is at a discount in the
western and Southern States, and the
sheep owners are discussing the propriety of changing their investments into
helf raising.

We do not see exactly where the
concentration and combination comes
in, but most fervently hope it is true.

The above from the Farmers' Advo-cate of Ontario is evidently illy consid-

THERE will be a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Carrollton, Mo., on Monday, 24th, and at Mexico, Mo., on Tuesday, 25th lust. A number of addresses will be dieivered on agricultural and stock matters. The public are invited to attend.

the claims and virtues of the candidates of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our gest advertising partons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.

RENEW NOW.

an act on record calling for recognition from the tillers of the soil. Why such a powerful body as the agricultural community was not referred to—why no claim upon them was especially urged by any of the campaign orators engaged in the contest, remains something of an enigma. We heard much about the mechanic, the laboring man, the prohibitionist, the greenbacker, and many other classes far less numerous and influential. A presidential candidate who had endeared himself to the great producing classes of the country by his labors in public life would be a novelty.

STOCK SALES AY ST. JAMES. MO.

The farmers in the vicinity of St. James, Phelps county, Mo., are taking quite an active interest on live stock matters, and invited us to be present to deliver an address, on Wednesday last, at the inauguration of a movement to hold periodical sales of live stock. In compliance with the invitation we were present at the meeting, and found several hundred farmers assembled at the beautiful Fair Grounds near that town. We also saw a large number of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine that had been brought there for sale. We delivered an address of about an hour's duration to the farmers, standing in the buggy of our old time friend, Dr. Head delivered an address of about an hour's duration to the farmers, standing in the buggy of our old time friend, Dr. Headley, while the audience were seated in the grand stand of the Fair Grounds. Our address was devoted to the advandance of monthly or other residuals had been association in a flourishing condition. He also spoke of the history of the Norman horse and claimed that the breed the standard of the st Our address was devoted to the advantages of monthly or other periodical sales of stock by farmers, conferring a benefit alike upon those who want to sell stock and those who want to buy; the importance of more attention to our live stock farming in keeping up the fertility of the soli and requiring less labor and yielding better returns; the importance of improving the stock in the soli and requiring less labor and yielding better returns; the importance of improving the stock by securing the the soli and recognize as authority any stud-book yet established in France that requires the stock by the soli and requires the soli and recognize as authority any stud-book yet established in France that requires the stock by the soli and require the statement of the soli and require the solidation that t yielding better returns; the importance of improving the stock by securing the best breeds of all kinds, the animals commanding higher prices and paying larger profits, and, in connection with this, the importance of the dairy interest and of the erection of creameries in such sections where a sufficient amount of cream could be obtained to supply creameries, and keep them profice them profits of the secretary was fixed at \$1,000 per year, and after a few remarks by Mr. Virgin on the unreliability of the choic fitably occupied in making butter; the advantages of creameries over the general system of butter making among CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION. Many of the newspapers are calling for a halt in the matter of electing presidents every four years because it disturbs the business of the country. There is the doubt of the fact that the election of a president costs more money one way and another in that time than is paid to support the most costly sovereign in any European monarchy.

cream could be obtained to supply creameries, and keep them profits the advantages of creameries over the general system of butter making among farmers, etc. But it would take too much space to allude to all the points made in our address, and especially to elucidate them. After the address the farmers adjourned to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the INDIA has quadrupled her exports of wheat during the past four years. She is a dangerous rival of the United States in supplying wheat to Great Britain. Farmers must look facts square in the face. Large production is making low orices for all our staple crops. This should cause farmers to economize, to be largest crops at least average to the largest crops at least average in the success was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the large obtained. There was a lack of buyers—but this defect will be remedied as the sales get established. When it is learned that bargains can be obtained, buyers will be present from a distance.

We did not undertake to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stock. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stocks. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stocks. The stock was brought up to the auction sale of stocks.

when it is learned that bargains can be obtained, buyers will be present from a distance.

We did not undertake to note down the exhibitors of stock, but recollect the names of a few of them.

Dr. Headley had on the grounds his fine thoroughbred stallion, Dunmoor, by Grey Ozark, dam Barbette by Commo-

It does not follow, as some papers would have us believe, that because one does not accept all the pronunciamentos of the itherant veterinarians that, therefore, he has no idea of the criticans of diagrac are the contract of the criticans of the contract of the criticans of the sections where such sales are not yet held, for all such gatherings of farmers

Justice to the David McCrae, of Guelph, Canada, never has been a time in the history of mankind, when farmers have more resolutely made an advance movement. They are becoming self-reliant and have set about the correction of existing evils that threatened to overwhelm them. They have concentrated and combined their forces in such a way that they have come to be an acknowledged power in the law-making bodies of the court of the cou who the horther, ther, there is the farming community to say, that there have has been a time in the history of mankind, when farmers have more resorately made an advance movement.

They are becoming self-reliant and have set about the correction of existing evil. There is a possibility of over-production and consequent reduction of prices in the beef business. At the present relative prices of field products and beef, there is more profit in the latter

in, but most fervently hope it is true.

The above from the Farmers' Advocate is of Ontario is evidently illy considered, and the writer is unfamiliar with the facts of which he writes. Wool raising may be at a discount because of the inability of woolen manufacture of their goods. This feature of our manufacturing interest, however, is not coafined to those who manufacture woolen goods. We have never seen too much good mutton offered at the stock yards, and have yet to see the time when it would not bring the highest prices.

There is a vast difference in this respect between Canada and the Western States. The Englishman is a lover of mutton because he doesn't. But the Advocate is entirely mistaken, we think, in supposing that we can produce more beef than we can find a market for.

In the strength hope it is true.

Some strange things occur in the old world not a free menting adjourned:

D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; A. P. Ducat, Chicago. Ill.; P. B. Carus, St. John, Mich.; Peter Davy, Monterey, Wis, W. B. Hall, Wakemen, O.; M. R. Platt, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington, Kan.; T. W. McCoy, Mound City, Mo.; F. McHardy, Emportance of horse satisfaction and the Western States.

There is a vast difference in this respect between Canada and the Western States.

The Englishman is a lover of mutton because he deesn't. But the Advocate is entirely mistaken, we think, in supposing that we can produce more beef than we can find a mutton in the French capital. While the artisan can purchase a horse steak at least han 12 cents a pound, he has to pay three times as much for a cut of beef or mutton.

A WEEK OF CONVENTIONS.

agricultural vited to attend.

Now, that the great political storm which has swept over the country for several weeks past has subsided, and we are left to review the campaign from the beginning to the close, we discover some features of the contest that afford room for comment at this time. In page 3.

CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Clydesdale Association was held on Thursday evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the meeting being presided over by W. G. Powell of Springboro, Pa., The report of the finance committee for the past year was received. The annual report shows the receipts to be \$3,870.90; expenses, \$1,554.90; balance on band \$2,216.

Robert Holloway, of Alexis, Ill., moved

Mills, were constituted such committee.
The following officers were then electigree, is cherry bay, 15 1-2 hands, and weighs 1,000 lbs. This fine stallion is for sale. He has a fine disposition, is sound, a good breeder, and may be had low.
Mr. W. A. Luther exhibited a very fine, large Shorthorn bull, that he had purchased from J. H. Kissinger, one of our best Shorthorn breeders.
Mr. Smedley exhibited a young Shorthorn bull and heifer, both having good points.
Wictor Breen had some fifteen head of cattle on the grounds, some of them being well-bred Shorthorns.
Mr. Gilliot had seven head of Cotswold sheep.
Wis.
Mr. Reitz not only had some
Wills, were constituted such committee. The following officers were then election from the election from committee. The following officers were then election from the election from the sale for the ensuing two years: President, a general discussion was had as to the adont of publishing a stud-book and forming an association, and W. G. Powell, of Springboro, Pa., offered a resolution declaring that it was the sense fill.; Treasurer, A. Z. Blodgett, Wauke-guntli, green, it is theadily on the increase of the meeting that such action be taken, which was adopted unanimously.
A committee was appointed, consisting of George E. Brown of Aurora, J. H. Springboro, Pa.; S. P. Clark. Dover, Il.; August Post, Iowa; James I. David-on, Ontario, Can.; William Niles, La Porte, Ind.; Ex. A. Powell, Spracuse, N. Y.; S. A. Foulke, Urbana, O.; Johny. The solar the following officers were then election will proceed to incorporate.

Will, Rev. A. Baloks, La Porte, Ind.; See prosentiation, and W. G. Powell, of Springboro, Pa., of Springboro, Pa., offered a resolution declaring that it was the sense of the meeting that such action be taken, which was adopted unanimously.

A committee was appointed, consisting of George E. Brown of Aurora, J. H. Sponder P. C. Warren, Fox. Smith, North Bend, Neb.; E. B. Green, Olivet, Mich.; T. M. Spofford, Pulaski, Tenn.; David McClay, Emerald Grove, Wis.

The chieage o

thews, Kansas City; J. N. Smith, Cascade, Dakota; J. W. Hall, Wakeman, O.; Peter Davy, Monterey, Wis.; R. B. Caruss, St. Nolens, Mich.; W. Brainard, Boulder City, Col.; George Coleman, Howell, Mich.; I. B. Townsend, Ionia, Mich.; Ottel Way, Wellsborough, Ind.; E. L. Hardy, Abingdon, Ills.; A. C. Ducat, Chicago, Ill.; W. Brainard, Gold J. M. Ryvan, Montegung

had they heard, of any complaint.

The treasurer's report showed the receipts for the past year to have been \$1,810, the disbursements more than balanced this amount, leaving an indebtedness of \$511.28, which amount represents mostly unpaid salaries.

sents mostly unpaid salaries.

It was agreed that all breeders of Galloway cattle be delegated as members of the Cattle Breeders Convention to be held in St. Louis, and after electing the following list of directors for the ensuing was the measure actions adjuvened:

chosen secretary. The following gentlemen, among others, were present: W. G. Powell, Springboro, Pa.; H. C. Moore, Fond du Lac, Wis.; L. H. Payne, Garrettsville, O.; C. H. Walcott,

ing year, and present the same to the next meeting: W. B. Clark, Nashville, Prenn.; T. B. Wales, Jr., Iowa City, Iowa; and C. W. Wolcott, Readville, lowa; and C. W. Wolcott, Readville, engraver, of the charming picture of Mass.

A vote of thanks was tendered Thomas

A vote of thanks was tendered Thomas B. Wales, Jr., of Iowa City, Iowa, for having made the finest display of Holsteins at the Fat Stock Show.

A committee consisting of Thomas B. Wales. Iowa City, Iowa; Charles W. Walcott. of Massachusetts; S. S. Mann, Elgin, Ill.; Dudley Miller, Oswego, N. Y.; L. H. Payne, Ohio, and H. C. Moore, of Fond du Lac Wis... was appointed to of Fond du Lac, Wis., was appointed to rge the breeders of Holsteins to prepare attle for the Fat Stock Shows.

The keeping quality of Holstein cattle was discussed, and many examples were brought forward to show that the keeping quality of butter made from the Holstein uality of butter made from the Holstein ows, excelled that made from any other reed.

Book of Exodus; by George F. Pentecost, D. D.—The author has achieved an enviable reputation, both at home and abroad, for his

question of pleuro-pneumonia The and kindred diseases.

ing of the Association should be held the third Wednesday in March. After which, the meeting adjourned.

HEREFORD BREEDERS. The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association held their fourth annual eeting during the week at the Sheruse, and was well attended

W F Van Natta. Mr. W. F. Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind. was President, and Mr. C. Gudgell, of Independence, Mo., Secretary. The reports show an increase of membership during the year from 84 to 150, and that the cash on hand amounted to \$4,237. On recommendation of the executive committee the rules govern-ing the entries in the American Here-ford Record were annulled and new ones

choice of the following: Dr. O. Bush, Sheldon, Ili., President; Robert Sample Lafavette, Ind., Vice President; C Latayette, Ind., Vice President; C. M.
Culbertson, Chicago, T. L. Miller,
Beecher, Ill., C. B. Stuart, Lafayette,
Ind., W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., and
G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Iowa,
directors. The time of Charles Gudgell,
of Independence, Mo., as a member of the executive committee having expired, s re-elected. installing the newly elected offloers the meeting adjourned again this week.

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

A meeting of those interested in forming an association for opening an American Register for English Shire horsecans to the Grand Pacific was held in parlors of the Grand Pacine
Hotel on the afternoon of the 14th inst.,
and was well attended. B. Dorsey, of
Perry, Ill., presided, and Thos. Butterworth, of Quincy, Ill., acted as secretary.
A general discussion was had as to the
advisability of publishing a stud-book
and forming an association, and W. G.
Powell. of Springhoro. Pa., offered a

respondence with those interested, and solicit subscribers to shares at \$10 each. When subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000 have been received, the associations of the United States capitol is 371 2 feet high.

-You will find enclosed two dollars for the become blind and helpless. its cost. I found one receipt in it that was the cost. I found one receipt in it that was worth fifty dollars to me; it consisted of the simple remedy of drinking a cup full of salt water one hour before meals. I have been at the University of Zurich. They are adfifteen years, and that one remedy has done mitted upon equal terms with the male stu-

production of the premier class. To produce this unique effect (landscape studies in al-most exact imitation of oil painting) required

nearly 18 distinct printings.

The original designs were awarded a prize The original designs were awarded a prize of Fitty Pounds Sterling at the Suffolk Street (London) Galleries by the following eminent costumes, nor at the brethren. And yet the

-In the line of illustration, the Christmas Wide Awake will be unsurpassed. F. H. Lun-gren, besides furnishing the water-color for the superb frontispiece now in the hands of ber of entries of stock and general attendence. The exhibits included 300 cattle, 275 sheep and 250 hogs. The National Norman Horse Association added to the attraction of the show, by exhibiting a large number of these noted horses, while T. B. Wales Jr., of Iowa, added to the attractiveness of the cattle department by exhibiting his herd of Holstein Cattle among which was the department by exhibiting his herd of Holstein Cattle among which was the horse of Milk.

Mesrs. Buchanan Bros., of Chicago, had also seventy head or more of choice Holsteins which are to be auctioned off L. Prang & Co., who are to reproduce it in

Mests. Buchashal browned of choice had also seventy head or more of choice Holsteins which are to be auctioned off this week.

It is during the week of the Fat Stock Show that many Associations of cattle or hold their annual meetings, and interchange ideas in thirty days, had obtained the horse men come together to hold their annual meetings, and interchange ideas weight and given the most milk and produced the best butter.

The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION, The first meeting of the week was held by the SORMAN HORSE ASSOCIATION. page illustrations, the frontispiece being reproduction, in the highest art of the wood engraver, of the charming picture of "The Boy Jesus in the Temple," by Professor Hof mann of Dresden, one of the chief contribu-tions of modern painting to religious ar-The engraving is the work of W. B. Clossor from whose graver comes also in the same issue a reproduction of the "Flora of Titian. The literary and artistic contents otherwise furnish an extraordinary and delightful va-riety of sketch, story, poetry, art, and music; while in the Easy Chair Mr. Curtis writes of 'John Bull and Brother Jonathan at the Christmas Fireside;" and in the Drawer Mr. "OUT OF EGYPT."-Bible Readings on the

> ervices in this particular field of ministerial nong Holstein cattle, was then dis-labor. He has a special gift, and a special issed, and it was generally agreed that he Holstein cattle were stronger than testify who have attended upon his "read-ost all other breeds, to ward off such evangelistic mission to London, whither he It was announced that the annual meetwhom he assisted in the great work there ac complished. The chapters forming this vol-ume are made up from a series of Bible Read-ings given in London during his visit there. uch interest was awakened by the delivery of them, that, at the urgent request of many friends they were finally stenographically re-ported, and were issued from the press of a London publisher, a few months since. The work has already passed through many editions abroad. It is now issued in this country with the author's permission, and with a special Preface from him for this American edition. Published in Funk & Wagnalls' (10 and 12 Dey Street, N. Y.) Standard Library. -If you desire to post up on land and live

application. Published at San Antor

Art and Literary Notes.

-Lovers of the true and the beautiful in art will welcome the following from the Art pub-lishing house of L. Prang & Co., of Boston, as indicative of what they will present for

Mr. I. N. Gaugengigi has attained eminence in his art through pictures, which have been seen in Boston and other cities for the past three years. Every fresh work from his rush makes more manifest the influence of reign study. His choice of subject is appy; he is thoroughly in sympathy not only with the subject he selects, but with the iblic to whom it appeals. For this reason he fact that he is now engaged upon a paintg in the form of a Christmas Card, to be re

The demand by amateurs for floral studies is steadily on the increase. Those by Mrs. E. T. Fisher are admirably adapted for the purpose, from their fidelity to nature and the po Powell, of Springboro, Pa., offered a etic spirit in which they are conceived. resolution declaring that it was the sense Among the more popular publications by this Among the more popular publications by the artist are recent studies of Zinnia and Mari

Sundries.

The oak tree lives to an average of 1500

The number of convicts in the Georgia

benefit I used Ely's Cream Balm. I am a benefit I used Ely's Cream Balm. Rugs. Source of information, whether from practical source of information, whether from practical Farmer, Ithaca, N. Y. Easy cents.

A man at White Lake, N. Y., was stung by a hornet at the base of the brain, and has since

Gov. Glick of Kansas has been presented with a mammoth potato by one of his rural constituents. It measures twelve inches

There are twenty American girls studying

It is no wonder that so many people sink issue.

If County, State or National Fairs are edu. It is no wonther that we consider how they neglect their health. They have a disordered Liver, deranged Bowels, Constipation, Piles or diseased Kidneys, but they let it go more so. In no other industry is there more and think they "will get over it." It grows most important organs, purifying the blood tage. Cotton, once, claimed to be king when and cleansing the system, removes and prevents these disorders and promotes health A skeleton was recently found in Savannah twenty-five feet under ground, with a thirty-two pound ball and chain encircling the

tite, and just now it looks as though it was able to keep it, for on it we depend for food for our horses, our cattle, our sheep, our swine, and in a great measure for our poultry. Crostumes, nor at the brethren. And yet the women attend.

For Florida.

women attend.

Minnie Maddern, a handsome and talente ittle soubrette actress, is appearing this week at the Grand Opera House in her successful new play of "Caprice." Next week that most favorite of all comedians, Nat C. Goodwin, will appear in several of his best characters Crowded houses are the rule at the Olympic Margaret Mather, appears next week sur ported by a fine company.

At Pope's, Salisbury's Troubadours are keeping large houses in the best of humoria tle. C. M. Culoertson, of Chicago, has 5 Here 'Three of a Kind." The Madison Square

Leavitt's Spe lalty Co. is amusing good houses at the Standard. Pat Star Co., come next.

Murphy and Mack's Comedy Four are drawing well at the People's; the spectacle of 'Zoo-Zoo," the Magic Queen," will be the succeeding attraction.

Che Cattle Pard. May 20th, 1885, Powells & Bennett, Inde

May 21st, 1885, W. T. Hearne, Lee's Sum

The Convention of Cattle Men.

The long-talked of convention of cattle called to meet in the City of St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 17th, has finally come to pass From eight hundred to a thousand delegate thronged the corridors of our leading hotels on Saturday and Sunday last, and it is pretty safe to say that the gathering will include from four to five thousand gentlemen id fied with the industry. It is claimed those present repre ent a gross capital in cattle of two hundred and twenty five millions.to say nothing of horses, buildings, etc.,

This being the case, there is little doubt of and they were called to order by the the importance of the convention, of the business capacity of the delegations or the intelligent appreciation of the work they are called together to perform. The figures Association, and congratulated the members given convey an idea of the magnitude of the upon the completion of the first volume of business represented and of the vast inter- the American convention adjourns, many will willingly acknowledge that their labors have not been acknowledge that the acknowledge that the labors have not been acknowledge that their labors have not been acknowledge that their labors have not been acknowledge that the labors have not been acknowledge that their labors have not been acknowledge that the labors ha in vain. The time of our going to press precludes

the possibility of doing or saying more this week. Reference has been made time and again to

the quality of the meat served up by butchers to their city customers, to the high prices they charge for it and to its tastelessness and lack of quality. It has been urged that this ng the entries in the American Hereord Record were annulled and new ones
ubstituted.

An election of officers resulted in the
hoice of the following: Dr. O. Bush.

- Bush of the shouting and transportanoise of the following bush of the shouting and should be shouting and transportanoise of the following in the shouting and transportanoise of the shouting and trans tion, the worry in the yards and finally concentration of all these at the slaughter yards

That very much of this will be avoided by slaughter at the point of embarkation and the shipment in refrigerator cars to the place of consumption but few who have tried it will deny. Those who have eaten meat on the farm or ranch, meat that had been slaugh tered without the worry and excitement of driving, of transportation and of the stock yards can testify to its superior taste, tenderness and toothsome quality generally; and would, we doubt not give it the preference at nearly or quite double the price charged in the markets of our large cities, heavy as they

We are led to these remarks by the receipt of two quarters of pure Merino mutton from Mr. G. B. Bothwell of Breckenridge, Mo., which, slaughtered on Nov. 7th, reached us by express on the 196th, was used during the week and finally closed out swith a roasted leg on Sunday the 16th. Never, anywhere or of any breed, have we tasted mutton more eet or tender and we have eaten the best of thdown thousands of times on its native

Merino ewe, which weighed 117 lbs and dressed 65 lbs, was entirely free from wrinkles and from her and mailed us is one of the hest we The oak tree lives to an average of 1500 even saw, showing both length and quality gard to the recording of their flocks, and and of an even texture throughout. She had that he be authorized to receive for registrate the dome of the United States capitol is and was if anything too fat. And yet, after mals imported to this country, free of all, there is nothing equals a steak or chop cut from a young beef or sheep that has al-ways been well fed and is fat.

charge.

The fi
was rep

nees of its efficacy. Peter Bruce, experience or from the "best (paper) authorities." Best paper authorities is good, but not all authorities on paper.

The Fat Stock Show.

On the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 11th, the Seventh Annual Fat Stock Show was opened at the Exposition building, Chicago, and we cowboys of the plains" the great loss in the men of America, for the good sense and great energy it has developed in bringing this very

more so. In no other industry is there more money invested, in no other is the same ex-tent of valuable land engaged or its products worse, other and more serious complications follow and soon it is too late to save them. If it would preserve their lives. It acts upon the would preserve their lives. It acts upon the state to save the save th

twenty years ago we raised but two million bales; it is not king to-day though the product be six millions. Then corn was king, and seemed to be about to hold the palm, but it too has failed, and to-day grass has the proud title, and just now it looks as though it was

horses, hogs, sheep and poultry, but, as usual, the attendance is small The Drovers' Journal has this to say in regard to it:
"In the cattle department the animals ex

Notwithstanding there were upwards of 6,000 entries, only 10 of these received a higher prize than that awarded the series of four designs, which form the cover of "Mistledon Memories." This fact is significant when the high rank of the Judges and the number of competitors are considered.

Read the notice in another column.

Newark Machine Co. Removed.

—The Newark Co., of Newark, Ohio. have it memore their factory, to the large Call car works at I Columbus, Ohio, which has more refitted with new machiners.

The number of people who seek the milder climate of Florida to escape the rigors of a libited are made up of imported, thorough-breds, crosses and grades, all the breeds, Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus and Galloways being represented. We cannot of your transparent transparent machine to the breeds, shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus and Galloways being represented. We cannot of your transparent machine the animals extended the prize made up of imported, thorough-breds, crosses and grades, all the breeds, shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus and Galloways being represented. We cannot of your transparent machine the pace with the increase of travel. In years of the control of the pace with the increase of travel. In years of the deal was serious undertaking to visit Florida, but the traveler can now take sleeping car at Cincinnati or Louisville and reach Jucksonville and r pany, has on exhibition ten thoroughbred a rear-old Hereford steers, perfect specimens of their breed. One of these, Maine Boy, has been sold to the Leland Hotel at 12% per B. readi'y be sold at the same figure, considered equal to 19c live weight. Mr. Burleigh also

exhibits here the cross-bred helfer, 2 years old, half Angus and half Hereford, which won the gold medal at Kansas City. She is a wonderfully fine animal of the bovine kind. This company have over 500 Hereford and Angus cattle in Indiana and Maine, and besides l a large lot of Sussex cattle in Maine. T. W. Harvey & Son, of Turlington Farm, Neb., have eight Shorthorns, as fine animals of their breed as can be found. Thos. B. Wales & Son, of Iowa City, have a large lot of Hol stein cattle on exhibition as milkers and breeding cattle. Buchanan Bros. of Diamond Lake have a large lot of the same kind of catfords, beauties, and besides displays at stall No. 53, the head of a Texas steer which he took from the animal 16 years ago. The horns attached to this head are well worth seeing. J. D. Gillett makes a large display of Shorthorn grades. John B. Sherman's Sl horns cut an imposing figure. So does J. J. Hill's crosses, Angus and Shorthorns. These are imported. In the sheep and swine departments the animals on exhibition are of superior quality. During the forenous there was hardly any show of visitors presthere was hardly any show of visitors presthere were ent. A number of prominent stockmen were present as exhibitors, J. D. Gillett, John Hope, C. M. Culbertson, H. C. Burleigh, L. W. Harvey and others. The fore part of the day was chiefly occupied in weighing the cattle, cleaning them up, etc. A question was sprung as to the correctness of the age of the animals in the stalls, as stated by the exhibitors, and towards noon a committee be gan the work of examining the mouths of all the fat bovines on exhibition, so as to deter-mine the age: of all the cattle exhibited. Some lots of stock arrived during the fore-

The Southdown Association

-The third annual meeting of the American uthdown Breeders' Association was held at the Sherman House, Chicago, Tuesday night 11th Nov. The association was incorporated in this State June 15, 1882, and its object is the collection, revision, preservation, and publication of information of the history, management and pedigrees of Southdown sheep There were about forty members present

the American "Southdown Record." He said that the earnest support received from record of this, the leading breed of mutto

The Executive Committee presented their annual report, which was adopted. It called attention to several points in Vol. 1 of the "Southdown Record," saying that the volume contained in tabular form the pedigrees of 999 recorded rams and ewes, while the breed-ing of as many more animals will be found in the extension of pedigrees conveniently arranged for reference. Attention was called to the papers on the breeding and manage Thelford, Norfolk, Eng., and Henry Webb, of Streetly Hall, Linton, Cambridge, Eng. The growing popularity of this breed of sheep was considered a matter of congratulation. The following officers were elected for the

ensuing year: President, J. H. Potts, of Jacksonville, Ill. Secretary, S. E. Prather, of Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, D. W. Smith, of Bates, Ill.; Directors, M. F. Collier, of Kendallyllle, Ind.: Joh n M. Palmer, of Springfield, Ill.; H. H. Spencer of Brooklyn, Ont.; D. W. Smith, of Bates, Ill.;

F. Mills, of Springfield, Ill.; George Pickerell, of Wheatfield, Ill.; A. L. Hamilton; of Lex. ington, Ky.; J. H. Potts, of Jacksonville, Ill-The Secretary was authorized to advertise that the association is ready to receive entries for the second volume of the "American

J. H. Kissinger, of Clarksville, Mo.; Charles

Southdown Record." A resolution was adopted reciting that since American breeders frequently find it neces-sary for the purpose of introducing fresh blood into their flocks to import sires from Great Britain, and since progressive breeders were content to purchase imported rams or west content to purchase imported rams on the mutton was from a four year old pure the strength of a mere certificate of purity, derino ewe, which weighed 117 lbs and dressed in order to secure the co-operation of English 5 lbs, was entirely free from wrinkles and breeders, as well as to complete and extend would have sheared twelve pounds at the the pedigrees of Southdown sheep tracing to spring shearing. The sample of wool clipped English flocks, the Secretary be instructed to correspond with English breeders in regard to the recording of their flocks, and that he be authorized to receive for registra.

> The financial condition of the association was reported to be in a very satisfactory

"The Cheyenne Live-Stock Journal, regarding the question from a purely range stand point, does not express much appreciation o the World's Convention of Tanners, which our St. Louis friends propose to organize in have to congratulate the management on its value of hides resulting from the present syssuccess. The Illinois State Board of Agricul- tem of branding cattle. Concerning this loss ture are entitled to the thanks of the cattle men of America, for the good sense and great energy it has developed in bringing this very important annual exhibition to a successful for a \$10 one which some other fellow is more than liable to get away with," together we presume, with all the beef it incloses. The own-ership of the cattle, and the ability to estab-lish that fact, is a matter of such importance to ranchmen that we do not suppose a sac ing upon the side. True, to the uninitiat these brands seem larger and more numer ous than necessary. But it must be remem ous than necessary. Due to must be reached bered that animals frequently change hands and that every new owner adds his brand to the previous ones; and that the brands must be made sufficiently large and distinct to enable the herders to distinguish them readily with horses and cattle on the run. A plains-reared steer is a queer animal, and with head and tail up when intruders approach too closely, he gives but slight opportunity for the examination of microscopic marks tatped upon the ears, and it sometimes takes tlite clear.'

The above is from a Chicago paper claim Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus and Galloways being represented. We cannot of The World's Convention of Tanners is parcourse give full particulars in a descriptive way of anything like all the stock on exhibiing stock proclivities. It is very, very funny. remarked that the Chicago papers would never forgive St. Louis for its presumption in calling a National Convention of Cattle men

We call the special attention of our read ers to the a wertlsement of Mrs. Lizzle E. Cot ton, in another column, under head of "Honey Bees." Mrs. Cotton's new system of bee keeping has proved a great success. Write her for circular of particulars.

Çh

No

Clay Cuy Monitor Sprague Wolfort' man, Prair Prince .

Our frie McLean co trotting st He calls hi by Balsora Alexander' Second da net, pacer. trot, but to

On Tueso full mile in formance. of condition day and to The Lexin year is a prevented Horses at i ing their o extra tax o faster in the elastic tha November. trotted on great trial, David Bon the mare c the seasor Mr. Bair of the best wants. Th standing b each know spects their cord betw

reads all t He keeps t manly in a Bair are a He has not drivers of what he is the fastest Sometim man who c and honor posted in horses, and they can se we can red J. Look, 72 He has th breeders o bargains to where the with the po horses in hof horses, his person the word a

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unto othe do unto for road he or fillies, re for that bu sonally we merits it, a some of ou through w honorably to Mr. S. J. ville, Ky Any one visits Lexi Ashland F Treacy, and

Lexington. more ago s to business on, and n He has fille city, for rerunning ur son, is em the horser Their stab passed by West. Th debted for well as Mr. hosts of fr

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but we thin dessert ha we think stock in be condition. groomed v judgment t breeding th unites such cessfully the most price or such stall Almont, D and half a and he has so that the

nt any s them havin have size a such mares the most s is doing a l

stables are scale of any farm, only

Lexington, It is wort him exhibit he excels m has colore

CLYDESDALES.

ROBP. HOLLO WAY, Alexis, Mo-

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.

1884.

heifer, 2 years ord, which won

She is a won-ine kind. This ord and Angus ad besides have Maine. T. W. n. Farm, Neb., ne animals of Thos. B. Wales

Thos. B. Wales rge lot of Holse milkers and sos. of Diamond me kind of catago, has 5 Here isplays at stall steer which he ears ago. The

are well worth arge display of terman's Short-

So does J. J. thorns. These and swine de-hibition are of

orenoon to-day visitors pres-stockmen were Gillett, John Burleigh, L. W part of the day ing the cattle, question was

of the age of ated by the ex

e mouths of all so as to deter-ttle exhibited.

of the American ion was held at Tuesday night,

ruesday night, s incorporated its object is the ion, and publi-story, manage-thdown sheep. nbers present

by the Presi-le, III. ress, in which ondition of the

d the members

rst volume of Record." He received from wn sheep gave

beckly imported last February, being his secondition of the cleveland, Ruffalo, Rochester and day and track, two or three seconds faster. Heartford tracks in 2:14 or better, and in addition to the year is a slow one. The bad weather had prevented putting her in prime condition. Horses at this season of the year are changing their coat of hair, and this is quite an extra tax on the system. Horses always trot that in cool autumn or spring weather. Tracks are faster in summer, dry out quicker, are more elastic than in autumn, especially as late as November. We saw the track over which she trotted only two or three days before her great trial, and expressed our opinion to Mr.

Beckly imported last February, being his secondimportation for his own use. Prince hat first only nown use. Prince have to make and in addition had gone a mile over a half-mile track in 2:16, which is a performance that no other horse has equaled, and it is natural to suppose that after doing all this and being jay-hawked around the country from Maine to California he should excel all his previous work when taken to one track and kept there or the sole purpose of getting him ready for a fast mile."

"Here Albert's colts havesold higher in market have of summer than in cool autumn or spring weather. Tracks are faster in summer, dry out quicker, are more elastic than in autumn, especially as late as November. We saw the track over which she trotted only two or three days before her great trial, and expressed our opinion to Mr.

Tiden, Ills., Nov. 11th.

Beckly imported last February, being him addition had about to go to Kaarsas. Prince Albert's colts haven to California he should excel all his previous for the sole purpose of getting him ready for a fast mile."

"Hert Calveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Hertford tracks in 2:14 or better, and in addition haddition hadden and it on the point from the clounty for both sale out to great a fast mile 2:16, which is a performance that no other boves have equaled, and it is natural to suppose that after great trial, and expressed our opinion to Mr. David Bonner and Mr. Bair and others, that the mare could not beat her record so late in the season—but she has done it by half a

Mr. Bair says he feeds Maud S. twelve quarts of the best oats each day, and all the hay she wants. There seems to be a perfect under-standing between the mare and her driver seanting between the mare and the activities and re-spects them, and there is no fighting or dis-cord between them. Mr. Bair is a young married gentleman about 35 years old. His habits are excellent. He neither chews, smokes or drinks liquor of any kind. He reads all the horse literature he can find, and adopts such of it as his judgment endorses. He keeps the best of company, and is gentlemanly in all his instincts. Such men as Mr. Rair are a credit to the trotting interests. He has none of the bluff or bluster that some drivers of horses assume. His success with the queen is evidence that he understands what he is about—for with her he has scored the fastest mile on record.

S. J. Look, Louisville, Ky.

and the first internal control and the control

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th, 1884.
REMARKS.—We very much regret we were
unable to meet Mr. Look while in St. Louis.
We think we should have given him a "good
talking to" for coming to Missouri and taking
back with him two of our best brood mares. Missouri nas few enough No. 1 brood mares now, and the number ought to be increased instead of diminished. We wrote a notice a few days ago regarding Mr. Look's qualifica-Sometimes parties would like to know of a man who can be relied upon as an honest and honorable gentleman who is thoroughly posted in the pedigrees and breeding of horses, and of their qualities as well, that they can send orders to for horses. To such we can recommend in full confidence Mr. S. J. Look, 728 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

gallesties of all this equine colorities of the past and present time. The proprietors are not conviewed and politie, and to there are we induced for repeated favors. Mr. Wilson, as the benefit of the review of the past and present time. The proprietors are not conviewed and politie, and to there are we induced for repeated favors. Mr. Wilson, as the present of a politic past of the present of a politic past of the present of a politic past of the post of them, seed and the present of the post of them, seed the post of them, seed the post of them, seed the post of the post of them, seed. Mr. Tracey the post of them, seed. Mr. Tracey the post of them, seed. Mr. We blank Mr. Treasy exceeds in the Revenue of the post of them, seed. Mr. We blank Mr. Treasy exceeds in the Revenue of the post of them, seed. Mr. We blank Mr. Treasy exceeds in the Revenue of the Revenue o

for life. And such running as they do beside weanings, searlings, and two year-olds—the awear rolling in great beads off of them on account of the exertions they make in try-ing to keep up with the stock on the trot. The stock is led out with bridles upon them, and the gatter of all the same way with a horse. If you on account of the exertions they make in try-ing to keep up with the stock on the trot. The stock is led out with bridles upon them, and the gatter of all they soung ones is abown by colored men running by their side. We say we were upon the stock in the stock on the stock of the stock is led out with bridles upon them, and the gatter of all they soung ones is always that the stock on the stock is led out with bridles upon them, and the gatter of all they soung ones is always that the stock on the stock is led out with bridles upon them, and the gatter of all they soung ones is always that the stock on the would oblewwise be the case.

**Monitor's Hambletonian, H. L. Dous man, Prairie-du-Chien, Wis.

**Prince Julians, H. L. Dousman, Prairie-du-Chien, Wis.

**Prince Julians, H. L. Dousman, Prairie-du-Chien, Wis.

**Prince Julians, H. Dousman, Alexan county, His., has a well-bred young from the stabilishment. We shall shortly give a list of the stock he bought. We again repeat to the readers of our horse department, that they ever vist Lexington be sure to call on H. J. Treasy, and visit his breeding farm.

**Collean Collean Maud S. 2:09 1-4.

On Tuesday of last week Maud S. trotted a full mile in 2:09½. This is a remarkable performance. It convinces us that in the pink of condition she can trot, next summer, good day and track, two or three seconds faster. Beckly imported last February, being his secondimportation for his own use. Prince took the same on his Lord Clyde at Chester been driven a mile over Mr. Bonner's track in Fair. His Duke of Lincoin, an English horse, three years old, takes first prize wherever man bought him that he would go a faster satisfac on guaranteed. Call or write.

ers, you will hear SKIPPER.

"How have you managed with Fanny Witherspoon? She jused to be considered a hard mare to handle."

"Well, Fanny and I get along well enough.

"Well, Fanny and I get along well enough."

"Well, Fanny and I get along well enough."

Brood Mares Taken from Missouri.

Col. N. J. Colman: I regret that I am unable to see you. I am on my way home from Northern Missouri, where I went to buy two brood mares. I bought for Mr. J. C. McFerran, Glenview Farm, Louisville, Ky., a bay mare, "Tot" bred by Col. R. West, of Lexington, Ky., fooled in 1879, sired by Dictator, dam Annie (the dam or West.).

"Well, Fanny and I get along well enough. You may perhaps remember that when the other men that drove her had that mare in the other men that drove her had that mare in the other men that drove her rigged without any martingale, and then left her free to put her nose as high in the air as she wanted to, and she could elevate it pretty well when the fancy struck her. The first time I saw her tot I said to a friend that it. County, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of herd. Short-horn cat the Enanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince o Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head, of head, of head, of head, and then left her rieged without and white Leghorns, S. S. Hambu Glenview Farm, Louisville, ky., a bay mare, "Tot" bred by Col. R. West, of Lexington, Ky., foaled in 1879, sired by Dictator, dam Annie (the dam of Westmont), by Cottrill's Morgan. She is bred to Egmont, Nat Bruin's horse. I also bought "Zelda," black mare, bred by Col. West, foaled in 1879, sired by Dictator, dam Neilson 2nd, by Almont, 2nd dam Neilson by imported Sovereign. This mare is bred to Corbin's Bashaw. Truly yours,

Samuel J. Look.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th, 1884.

REMARKS.—We very much regret we were unable to meet Mr. Look while in St. Louis. We think we should have given him a "good talking to" for coming to Missouri and taking back with him two of our best broad mares.



T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder t. of and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleansed wool a specialty. Stock rams for sale.

H. SHIMER, Hiisboro, Ills., Breeder of pure Victoria swine. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries promptly answered.

W. McQUITTY, breeder of Merino sheep, Berkshire swine and high class Poultry, Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service. L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo. Breeder Pure English Berkshires. Write.

MERINO SHEEP and Light Brahma fowls, all of the best strains. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. Prices reasonable.

CHESTER WHITE and BERKSHIRE HOGS, of the best breeds, bred and for sale by HOLT BROS., Arlington, Ky.

HIRAM SEVERY, Leland, Ill., breeder of thoroughbred and grade Holstein cattle Prices low. Send for catalogue.

J. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breedore and Shipper of Pure, Recorded Poland China Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DUROC, or JERSEY RED HOGS, and Large English Berkshire Plymouth Rock Fowls, all of the very best breed, for sale by W. LEONARD REID, Sandy Bridge, Jefferson Co., Mo. N.B. A fine lot of very early Figs. now. Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per setting (15). A few fine Cockerels, \$2.00 each, delivered in South St. Louis.

DUROC, OR JERSEY RED SWINE, bred and for sale by Dr. G. H. Donaldson, Breckenridge, Mo. For history and price-list address as above.

H. J. FILE, Hillsboro, Ill., breeder of Shropshire Sheep, Suffolk Swine and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Sheep, Pigs and Eggs for present delivery.

PUBLIC SALE

IMPORTED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

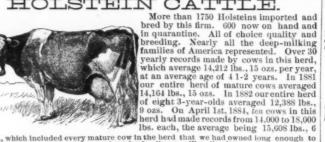
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26th, 1884. At Exposition Building, Louisville, Ky.

The undersigned will sell SEVENTY-EIGHT HEAD OF HOLSTEINS, consisting of BULLS at HEIFERS, in good health and condition. Helfers bred and due to caive February, arch and April. This importation was selected with great care by one of the firm, from litty, seven different herds in North Holland. Many of whose sires and dams are noted rize winners. rize winners.

The cattle will arrive at Exposition stables, direct from quarantine, one week before day of sale, where they can be inspected by interested parties. Catalogues ready November 10th.

GUTHRIE & BELL,
Shelbyville, Ky.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE



NORMAN

Horses and Mares

JUST ARRIVED.

Artesian Stock Farm

PRAIRIE-DU-CHIEN, WIS.,

1885-STALLIONS FOR SERVICE-1885

ERELONG, 1141.

STANDARD BRED

TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES

By DICTATOR, KING RENE, HAROLD,

ONWARD and RED WILKES.

REILLY & WOLFORT,

Mule Yards,

1538 to 1540 & 1500 to 1508, Broadway, Dealers in extra large and fine Mules and Horses,

uitable for city, plains or plantation use,

The Mammoth Broadway

MULE AND FEED YARD.

J. Virgin, & Co., Fairbury, III.

lbs. each, the average being 15,608 lbs., 6
3-10 ozs., which included every mature cow in the herd that we had owned long enough to
make a year's record, excepting one kept for family use. We milked through the year ending in June last five mature cows, the entire lot averaging 15,621 lbs., 12 5 ozs. Seven helfers
of the Netherland family, ave of them 2 years old and two 3-years-old, averaged 11,556 lbs.,
12-5 ozs. This last is a family record. Mot one of these records has ever been equaled
with an equal number of cows, by any herd.
BUTTER RECORDS.—9 cows average if 1bs., 51 2 ozs. per week. 8 helfers 3 years old average
13 lbs., 43-4 ozs. per week. 11 helfers 2-year-olds and younger averaged 10 lbs., 8 ozs. per
week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of seven helfers of one family, five
of them two year olds and two three year olds, averaged 11,546 lbs. 10-5 oz per week. "The
last is a family record." The above records are a sufficient guarantee of superiority.—
This is the class of cattle with which to found a herd. START RIGHT. See for
yourself before buying. Prices reasonable. Send for catalogue and examile pedigrees.

SMITHS & POWELL.

Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

BROOKBANK HERD 38 HEAD

Champio n Herd of 1883 First at Minneapolis, Des Moines, Chicago and St. Louis. First at lowa and Kansas State Fairs in 1884. We offer for sale animals of all ages, as choice as can be bred or imported. Largest milk and butter records. Send for catalogue. Never buy a Holstein until you examine this herd.

Be sure and see us.

THOMAS B. WALES, JR., & SON.
Montice Fight, WALES, JR., & SON.

Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, a. m.

COL. R. E. EDMONSON, Auctioneer.

Mention RURAL WORLD.

200

100 HEAD NOW in Quarantine. A choice lot lately purchased in North Hol-nd; landed in New York March 29th. 100 HEAD NOW at Cedarside Farm. picked lot of cattle, including some from

DR. W. A. PRATT, Elgin, Ill. ention RURAL WORLD in answering advt

----70,000 NOW IN USE.-

Holstein Cattle, J. A. V. NCE, Formosa, er. Premium imported stock and grades for sale. Come and see, or write.

DAIRY AND SMALL FRUIT FARM For Sale, FOR SALE.

A splendid Dairy and small Fruit Farm of 72 acres, within three-fourths mile of Mt. Vernon, Ills., and one half-mile from the Mt. Vernon Creamery, will be sold on easy terms at two-thirds original cost. The improvements are first class, and embrace a house and feed barn, a new cow barn for 16 cows, an Ice house, &c., a house for hired man, a good young bearing orchard, 20,000 Strawberries, 10,000 Raspberries and other small fruits, and an elegant and convenient brick dwelling house of 12 rooms. An excellent herd of Dairy cows will also be sold. The location is beautiful and the soll productive. The owner desires to sell within thirty days.

For particulas as to terms, address
For particulas as to terms, address
For particulas as to terms, address R. REILLY. J. WOLFORT. Mammoth Stables

HONEY BEES. THE NEW SYSTEM OF BEE-KEEPING.

Every one who has a Farm or Garden can keep Bees on my pian with good Profit. I have invented a Hive and New System of Bee Management, which renders the business pleasant and profitable. I have received one Hunfrom one Hive of Bees in one year. I have a form one Hive of Bees in one year. I have have called the collection of the profit o

CORRESPONDENCE BUSINESS SCHOOL

451 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. Thorough and practical instruction given in Book keep-ing, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arthmetic, Short-hand, etc., at home, by mail. Distance no objection. Terms moderate. Send stump or Pamphlet.

JERSEY RED, CHES-





LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE

at greatly reduced prices, as I am closing out my business. Dams and sires recorded. Apply soon to



Eggs for Hatching Eggs from the best strains of PLYMOUTE. ROCK FOWLS, packed with care, so as to be safely shipped to all parts of the country. Frice, \$2.06 for 15. Flymouth Eock fowls for sale. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. Sr. LOUIS Mo.

Plymouth Rocks.

I have some pure Plymouth Rock Fowls that will sell very low to those wanting them, be-ause they are a little off in their markings out they are likely to breed true, and will lay

THREE DOLLARS PER TRIO, lelivered at any Express office in St Louis

FOR SALE.

FOI Sale, Choice Pekin Ducks, extra large; pair of Choice Leghorn Fowls, last spring's hatch CHEAP if ordered soon. ED. SHARP, Sharpsburg, Illinois.



Fishing Nets,

FISHING TACKLE. Trammell, Hoop and Bird Nets always can hand. Send for Price List.

C. & F. CHENOT, Out of as highly bred marse as are to be found in Kentucky. Visitors to Ky., whether purchasers or not, who admire the trotting horse are invited to come to my place and inspect my stock. For Catalogues or other information,

Addres,

E. W. AYRES,

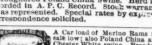
Duckers, Ky.



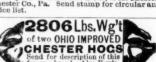
Pone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

The finest lot of Clydesdales now on hand aye ever had. Prices moderate and terms of payment favorable. Catalogues sent on application. - R. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.









C. G. MCHATTON.

Bay horse, foaled 1878, by **Belmont**; 1st dam Eventide by Woodford Mambrino. 21½, 2nd dam Vara by Rysdyk's Hamble-onian. 3rd dam Venus by Seely's American tar.

s well as any. Then I have some two-year olds that I will elilow. Any one wanting these, I will sell at

clivered at any express office in St. Louis.
Those wanting PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS,
holcely marked, and from the best strains
an be supplied at six six dollars per pair, or
ine dollars per trio.
Address,
C. B. REITZ,
Care of RURAL WORLD St. Louis Mo.

A Choice Lot of Plymouth Rocks, Conger's Prize Winning Strain. \$5.00 per trio.

W. G. TINSLEY, Louisiana, Mo



TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES



\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best sell-ing articles in the world. 1 sample free.

of publishing a ed of mutton presented their pted. It called Vol. 1 of the hat the volume e pedigrees of hile the breed-vill be found in nveniently ar-

n was called to d management
W. Smith, of
Merton Hall,
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elected for the ksonville, Ill.; ringfield, Ill.; tes, Ill.; Direc-lle, Ind.; Joh n H. H. Spencer, of Bates, Ill.;

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lton; of Lexcksonville, Illd to advertise
to receive enthe "American ting that since find it neces-oducing fresh ort sires from ssive breeders orted rams on the of purity, thon of English the and extend eep tracing to be instructed reeders in ra-r flocks, and ofor registra-

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Cattle men?

Che Kome Gircle.

PLANT A HOME.

Young beginners in life's morning, Don't forget the rainy day; Sunshines cannot last forever, Or the heart be always gay ave the dime and then the dollar Lay up something as you roam-Some fair lot, and "plant a home.

You, too, who have babes around you. Coming up to take your place Homestead memories let them trace Would you feel the pride of manhood, Let the sun your dwelling greet, treathe the blessed air of freedom, Own the soil beneath your feet.

You, too, who perhaps have squandered Life's tair morn—'tis not too late! Start at once to woo bright Fortune, Rail no more at so-called Fate. ow the gold in seeds of saving In the rich and quickening loam pend your last days not with strangers Enter Heaven's gate from home.

From Eunice.

Many thanks to Josiah for his kind many thanks to Josian for his kind recognition. I hope the good work will receive at least the appreciation of other readers and writers. By way of showing what may be done by women, permit me to give the Home Circle readers a chapter from a recent work by a well-known English lady traveler and writer, on the Eaglish lady traveler and writer, on the cultivation of mulberry trees, silk worms and silk in California. The book itself is entitled Three Visits to America; by Emily Faithfull, 12mo, pp. xii, 400. Cloth, price \$1.50. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., 753 Broadway, New York. The author needs no introduction to an American public; her work, in behalf of American public; her work in behalf of struggling women during the past twenty years has been attended with so much success that she has acquired wide-spread popularity in spite of herself. mapter is too long I fear for the

The chapter is too long I fear for the frome Circle columns, yet I hope our good editor will see the propriety of giving it to his readers in full:

SILK CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

The State Board of Silk Culture afforded me every opportunity of studying this growing Californian industry. Mrs.

J. H. Hittell, from whom I received much shindness, first brought the matter before the Horticultural Society, and her able paper attracted so much attention that the interest culminated in the organiza-tion of the Woman's Silk Culture Asso-This society commenced negotiations with silk growers and manufac turers in different countries, and elicited the co-operation of people throughout the State.

the State.

America now claims to lead the world in the manufacture of spun or waste silk, and let me here pay a tribute to the ingenuity and patient industry of Messrs. Chency Brothers, whose splendid mills and excellent arrangements for their operatives are well-known to travelers who pass through South Manchester, in Connecticut. They began by importing the raw material from Italy, and finally discovered methods for doing with machinery what had hitherto been only accomplished by hand. When we reaccomplished by hand. When we re-flect that at the present moment there are more than 50,000 people employed in the 400 silk manufactories in America, and more than a million dollars worth of flect that at the present moment there are more than 50,000 people employed in the 400 silk manufactories in America, and more than a million dollars worth of silk used every month, it becomes evident that silk culture promises, under proper direction, to prove a very important opening for the employment of women. I am not, however, quite prepared to accept the view of the enthusiast, who kindly brought me some beautiful specimens of the cocoons and native raw silk, and assured me that if I could induce "families to enigrate from the rural districts of England to this new Eidorado," my name would "shine in the history of the State as the name of Moses shines for leading israel through the wilderness into the land of promise." Chinese silk is so shamefully adulterated as to cause a loss of about forty per cent to the manufacturers, and the investigations of the California Silk Culture Commissioners, and the experiment made by the silk-reeling school and filature, seem to point, as the only sure way to develop this profitable industry, to national legislation, and an appropriation of the California of the california silk culture is the planting to the first step in silk culture is the planting and growing of mulberry trees.

The first step in silk culture is the planting and growing of mulberry trees.

The first step in silk culture is the lanting and growing of mulberry trees. our hundred and thirty can be planted plasting and growing of multerry trees. Four hundred and thirty can be planted in an acre, and in twelve months the tree will be from twelve to fifteen feet high. Then comes when the rainy season is officened to form the tree to seven days. About forty days is required for their development before they are ready to spin the ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be dear old Circle? I hope not, as a fine ecocons, meantime they must be fine ecocons of the more excessive most even in the excessive end to even in an acre, and in twelve months the tree

BITTER SWEET.
Southwest Missouri.

BITTER SWEET.
Southwest Missouri.

Southwest Missouri.

Southwest Missouri.

Watch the Flues.

—A careful farmer's buildings should acknow from 1000 eggs, 40,000 eggs weigh an ounce. The worms. 100,000 females yield 20,000 and only one in ten of the worms. 100,000 females yield 20,000 and the farmer and his family. The newspaper reports of the burner, 2,000 cocoons are to be reeled at home, 2,000 cocoons are to be received for the deferment and his family. The newspaper reports of the burner and his can be kept of the words. The early yield of eggs and pounds. The average price of raw silk is 4,000 dollars. The total for eggs and received silk is 4,000 dollars. Deduct from the occupied consult of the deferment which Mrs. Hittell

The entire yield will, therefore, be 400 the farmer and half the cases to faulty dues. The season is now at hand when and the consequently great, Let there be no dealy not calculate the complete from the occupied consulting show that the first can have the complete from the complete form the owner of the words and the danger from defective, repair them at once and the danger from defective, repair them at once and the danger from defective, repair them at once and the first half the case that the first to suit your taste, put no half the cases to faulty the season is now at hand when and the complete from the product of the white, and the first half the case to faulty the season is now at hand when and the danger from defective flues is the complete form the first that the first that t

assured me was founded on well digested facts; and Mr. Provost, in the Silk Growers Manual, even estimates the net profits of one acre, for experienced growers, at

where the pipe enters the flue, should be years silk culture will probably rank among one of its most profitable pursuits, affording employment to many women in factories, and to large numbers within their homes. It is pre-eminently a family industry; for small experiments searcely any capital is required, and but scarcely any capital is required, and but little land. It is said that there are "thousands of acres of as good land to be bought in California to-day with less money per acre than the annual rentage would be in France, where the workers in silk culture grow the mulberry mostly on rented land, live in rented homes, and spin, and weave the silk which yields to their country 31,000,000 dollars

revery year.

Those who declare that the importation of eighty thousand Chinamen "crushes family life, and puts the future of the State in peril," fear that enterprising Chinese capitalists will set their own untrymen to the culture of mulberry farms all over the State in such numbers, that the production and trade in silk will be so secure in their hands that successful competition will be hopeless.

The danger is all the greater, as the product in California is so superior, the State is a possibility suited to the competition.

State is so peculiarly suited to the culture, and the Chinese are, by long familiarity with the business, the most expert of all nations in every branch of the industry."

In France 40,000,000 dollars a year are earned by the women from silk culture.

earned by the women from silk culture. Man: of the women of Italy depend on it for their living; even Lombardy ex-ports 30,000,000 dollars worth of raw silk annually, after supplying all that is needed for the home market; and the silk manufacturing interest in that small province is immense. Why, then, should not California women, with quick intel-

not California women, with quick intelligence, meet with equal success? In the year 1882 it was shown by successful experiments in thirty-two different counties that California can produce the very best quality of silk.

At the National Silk Culture Exhibition in Philadelphia, Mrs. Downing, of Saz Rafael, was awarded the first prize, \$100 dollars for the best silk cocoons raised in the United States the previous year. Silk growers in twelve different States were represented in the competition.

I will make the Home Circle a short tain all their potash.

California seems peculiarly suited to this industry, for, but with little labor it can produc more prolific crops of mulberry leaves than any other State. The meent of the silk worms; and in a few years silk colors, and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms; and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms; and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms; and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms; and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms; and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms; and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms; and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms; and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms; and in a few was a suite color of the silk worms.

drugs to produce sleep. Such drugs, if their use is once begun, have to be continued, and in increasing doses, and every effort should be made to induce sleep in some other way. Among the the body, and then jump into bed. In winter sleep in a flannel night-gown, and between blankets instead of cold sheets. The attempt, when in bed, to read some amusing novel may be made, in order to divert the mind from the wakefulness. A second method is instead of reading A second method is, instead of reading to repeat a poem with which one is famil liar. Another plan is, to draw in a long, slow breath by the mouth, and force the breath out through the nose imagining that the two currents can be distinctly seen. The mind is to be kept upon the operation of breathing, and the endeavor to the control of the seed the currents of them. see the currents as they are expelled. One of our editorial associates finds re-One of our editorial associates finds re-lief by wetting a cloth with cold water and placing this across the forehead, and binding it in place by means of a towel. It is worth while to give either of these methods a thorough trial rather than to resort to drugs of any kind.—Agricul-

raised in the United States the previous sprains are said to have proved very year. Silk growers in twelve different States were represented in the competition.

States were represented in the competition.

Another prize of \$30 dollars was awarded to Miss Julia B. Farnsworth, a school teacher of St. Joseph, who raised innety pounds of cocoons, the work being done partly during the period of her school duties.

The governor and State Legislature have taken up the matter in good earnest, where a steam-power reel is in operation, gives instruction to those auxious to learn filature work; here, too, cocoons are purchased, and eggs given to those who guarantee having a proper supply of food for them. Five hundred silk-worms can be supplied by the leaves of one well-grown mulberry tree, and farmers are encouraged to plant these trees with a view to "home industry," which will enable his wife and daughters to earn several hundred dollars a year. Left to industrious women, silk culture is said to thrive; when stock companies have attempted it, failure has hitherto.

waste a considerable proportion of these salts when we boil vegetables and throw away the potage, which our wiser and more thrifty neighbors save. When we eat raw vegetables, as in salads, we ob-



Will open at New Orleans on December 16th, 1884, and close May 31st, 1885.

The Main Building is the largest ever erected. It is 1.378 feet long by 995 feet wide, without courts, and has a continuous roof composed largely of glass so arranged as to afford an abundance of light without subjecting the interior to the direct rays of the sun. Within, the view is unobstructed. From one side or corner of the building to its opposite, the interior showing all the phases of industrial activity is seen. There are no partitions, and the lofty pillars, wide apart, supporting the roof structure, present no impediment to one's vision, but only serve to assist the eye in measuring the vast expanse. The Interior is surrounded by wide and spacious galleries, twenty-three feet high, which are reached by twenty elevators having the most approved safety appliances, and by convenient stairways.

The main Building is the largest ever erected. It is 1.378 feet long by 995 feet wide, without subjecting the interior to the direct rays of the sun. Within, the view is unobstructed. From one side or corner of the building to its opposite, the interior showing all the phases of industrial activity is seen. There are no partitions, and the lofty pillars, wide apart, supporting the roof structure, present no impediment to one's vision, but only serve to assist the eye in measuring the vast expanse. The Interior is surrounded by wide and spacious galleries, twenty-three feet high, which are reached by twenty elevators having the most approved safety appliances, and by convenient stairways.

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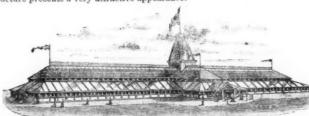
The machinery department occupies a space of 1,378 feet long by 300 feet wide, within the main bui'ding, and has an extension added in iron 350 feet long and 150 feet wide for heavy machinery, described under the heading of Factories and Mills. From the galleries overlooking more than two miles of shafting can be seen driving every known character of machinery.

Music Hall, with a seating capacity, in commodious chairs, for 11,000 people, a platform capacity for 600 musiclans, and a mammoth organ built to order for the Exposition, occupies the centre of the interior.



UNITED STATES AND STATE EXHIBITS.

This building is 885 feet long by 505 feet wide. It is one of the largest exposition buildings ever erected. At the time of the adoption of the plans it was supposed, that the Main Building, having the largest capacity of any building heretofore buildings ever erected. At the time of the adoption of the plans it was supposed, that the Main Building, having the largest capacity of any building heretofore erected, in conjunction with the florticultural Hall and such minor outside buildings as were necessary, would afford ample space and accommodation for all exhibits; but the interest in the World's Exposition had become so wide-spread, and the inquiries and applications for space became so numerous, that the necessity for additional accommodation became imperative, and the management determined upon the erection of this magnificent structure specially for the United States and State Exhibits. The government exhibition will be complete—of itself, almost a mammoth exposition. Each department will have its distinctive exhibit. The Department of State showing samples of cotton, wool and cosmos fibres, and of the fabrics made from them from all parts of the world. This exhibit will be arranged in continental groups representing the geographical divisions of the world's commerce, etc. The Postofflice Department will exhibit all the improvements in mail facilities, and establish a branch office in the building for the accommodation of visitors, and to The Postoffice Department will exhibit all the improvements in mail facilities, and destablish a branch office in the building for the accommodation of visitors, and to show the practical workings of the Postal System. The Treasury Department will exhibit coast survey, light-housing, life-saving service, customs, internal revenue, engraving, printing, etc. The War Department will show arms, ordnance, engineering, medical, surgical and hospital services, progress in same, etc. The Navy Department will show naval arms, ordnance, projectles, torpedoes, dynamo electromachines for firing, models of war vessels—ancient and modern, etc. The Interior Department—everything pertaining to the inventions and improvements in American industries, and to the history, customs and habits of the original races, etc. The United States Fishery Commission, the Department of Justice, Bureau of Agriculture, the Bureau of Education, and especially the Smithsonian Institute, will be exhaustively represented. The government exhibit will vastly exceed that made at Philadelphia. In addition to the government exhibits, the collective State exhibits and the general educational display will be located in this building. This structure presents a very attractive appearance. structure presents a very attractive appearance



THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The Horticultural Hall is 600 feet in length and 194 feet wide through its centre. It is the largest conservatory in the world. It is substantially built as a durable structure, becoming, by arrangement with the city, a permanent feature of the Park. It is located on high ground in the midst of live-oak groves. Surmounting the centre is a magnificent tower, 90 feet high, roofed with glass. Beneath this tower, in constant play, is a grand fountain. 20,000 plates of fruit, double the amount ever before displayed at any exposition, will be shown on tables extending through the hall. Around the hall will be arranged an infinite variety of rare tropical and semi-tropical plants, flowers and shrubbery. There is a tropical hothouse, 250 feet long by 25 feet wide, in which the most delicate flowers from the far South will be nurtured and made to bloom in their most brilliant perfection. Tropical fruits in the various stages of growth will be exhibited. Fruits of every section and the productions of all seasons will, by arrangements for staced supplies and thorough processes of cold storage, be available for exhibit.

The most eminent horticulturists of the United States are engaged in arranging and perfecting the display. Cash premiums to the amount of \$32,000 are offered in this department, and contributions to its exhibits from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and the different States of the Union will be unprecedently large

the West Indies and the different States of the Union will be unprecedently large



THE ART GALLERY.

The Art Gallery is 250 feet long by 100 feet wide. It is a structure built of iron. The building is an elegant and artistic structure, so arranged for mounting, accessibility and light as to present the best effects, and with ample accommodation for as large a collection as was ever exhibited on this hemisphere. It will be fireproof -even the partitions being of iron.



FACTORIES AND MILLS.

This is a large iron building 350 feet long by 120 feet wide. In it will be exhibited cotton in all stages of manipulation from the boil to the bule. The newly invented "Cotton Pickers, Openers and Lappers," as well as the various and complex machinery for ginning, cleaning, baling and compressing, will be in constant operation. The supply of field cotton for this purpose will be abundant. In addition to cotton machinery this extension of Machinery Hall will contain the various kinds of machinery used in the rolling of cane and manufacture of sugar, and in the harvesting and milling of rice.

Various kinds of factory and mill machinery for wood working, brick and tile making, etc., will be located in this structure. Adjacent to this building there will be a line of sawmills, extending toward the river showing forty sawmills in motion. The railways have made very cheap rates from all parts of the country to New Orleans and return, and it is confidently expected that hundreds of thousands will avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to visit the semi-cropical climate of New Orleans during the coming winter.

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WROUGHT IRON

WROUGHT IRON LAUNDRY STOVES.

Nº2

COOKING RANGES Are the best because they are made in all sizes, of best material, are more convenient, more easily managed, consume less fuel, heat quicker, retain heat longer, bake better, heat more water, will last longer and give better satisfaction than any Range or Stove made.

La more perplexing days to house keepers are washing and ironing days. Realizing this and sympathetic with the good housewife, we have perfected the above Laundry Stove, and believe it will mitigate the troubles mentioned, and lessen the number of "Blue Mondays."

ALL GOODS FULLY WARRANTED.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO Sole and Exclusive Agents in and for the City of St. Louis All orders from outside the City should be addressed to

1901 Washington Ave WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO. 49-CATALOGUES NOW READY.

READ OUR OFFER: A CHANCE AND BARGAIN OF A LIFETIME.

What all newspapers must have to live is subscrib rs. A large subscription list brings heavy advertisin 100,000 AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES



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health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, r sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

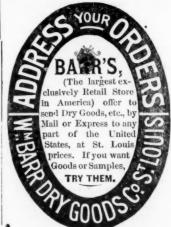
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IRON TOVES. and ironing and sympath-ousewife, we ove Laundry will mitigate d, and lessen Mondays."

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Che Dairy.

Officers Mississippi Valley Dairy and Cream ery Association.

President—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis. Vice President—Jos. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill Second Vice President—Joseph E. Miller, Belleville, Ills. Treasurer-Wm. N. Tivy, 424 North Second

Secretary-Joseph W. Sheppard, 600 Olive street St. Louis.

The Farm, Field and Fireside, of Chicago, says that the dairy exhibit was one of the best features of the St. Louis umns.

Creameries.

As we were rambling about in Kentucky last week, we unexpectedly met at Mount Sterling our friend J. M. Brent, mistake so as not to mislead. of the firm of L. M. Brent & Co., cream ery builders. This firm has erected creameries in that State at Lebanon, Georgetown, Taylorsville and Shelby-ville and have just contracted to build one at Mount Sterling. The same firm St. Louis Fair.

By J. S. S.

We gladly publish the foregoing letter to correct an error in our review of the Dairy and Creamery Department at the St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis Fair.

Character for that price and five by it, that they were selling a part of their farm in each can, and in time would find themselves on the road to the poorhouse, etc.

I believe what has been done by one man can be done by another if he only knows the contracted to build one at Mount Sterling. one at Mount Sterling. The same firm had erected creameries at Louisiana, Silex, and Brunswick in our own State. Their creameries are giving the best of satisfaction, and they are furnished with the very best apparatus for butter mak-ing. They build and furnish creameries ing. They build and furnish creameries in complete working order for about \$3,500 and supply cans amounting to \$1,000, for farmers which money is received back by the creamery, making the entire cost \$4,500, but the money from the cans lessens the outlay to \$3,500 and the \$1,000 received supplies an abundant working capital which

\$3,500 and the \$1,000 received supplies an abundant working capital which most creameries lack at the start.

Kentucky has the best of grasses, is in a temperate climate, and the dairy business ought to thrive in that State. The great drawback to the business is the indifference of farmers in furnishing cream. While they know it pays to furnish the cream, they have difficulty in getting down to milking. Milking cows is the great bugbear. They seem to think it is a lowering of their dignity to milk. They know that they will have all the skim milk left at home to raise all the skim milk left at home to raise their calves, that they only part with the fat of the milk, that it pays to fur-nish creameries cream, but the bug-

MILKING THE COWS scares them out of it. Now creameries can no more be made a success without cream than flour mills can be made a success without wheat. It is true our people see that there is an over production of most farm crops, and they are beginning to drop grain growing and go into dairying, and every year they will see the greater importance of more diversification of production. To farmers creameries are of almost inestimable value, removing the drudgery from their wives, and obtaining for their cream more than the butter made by them will raise all the calves. We like to see creameries going up all over the country, and farmers getting over the foolish notion that it is not respectable to milk cows. Those wishing to build creameries would do well to consult J. M. Brent & Co., 55 and 57 North Clinton St., Chicago. Mr. Brent, of this firm, for the past nine years has devoted his entire attention to this line of business.

The Dairy Exhibit at the World's Exposition.

etation. Respectfully,

M. M. McKeen & Co., Truesdell & Big.

G. E. Wetzel; Hassendeubel Bros. & Co.; R. Hartmann & Co.; Roeder Bros. John Purcell; Hudson Bros. Produce Co.; Wm. N. Tivy; Geo. N. Truesdell & Big.

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The Dairy Exhibit at the World's Exposition.

lissouri:
As Superintendent of the Dairy De-As Superintendent of the Dairy Department in Missouri for the World's Exposition in Louisiana, I take pleasure in informing you that on January 5, 1885, the Dairy Department at the World's Exposition in New Orleans will open and as there has been appropriated \$10,000 to be offered as premiums in this department, it is expected there will be a large exhibit from every State and a close competition for the prizes.

The product of the dairy in the State of Missouri will have to compete with that of the older dairy States, but our experience at the St. Louis Fair last October demonstrated that, among a thoustoned the state of the dairy in the State of Missouri will have to compete with that of the older dairy States, but our experience at the St. Louis Fair last October demonstrated that, among a thoustoned the state of Missouri will have to compete with that of the older dairy States, but our experience at the St. Louis Fair last October demonstrated that, among a thoustoned the state of Missouri will have to compete with that of the older dairy States, but our experience at the St. Louis Fair last October demonstrated that, among a thoust of the older of the

experience at the St. Louis Fair last October demonstrated that, among a thousand or more tubs of butter that were there competing for the premiums, the one which scored the highest number of points out of a number of 105, which was the point of perfection, was made in Missouri. This should give courage and energy to Missourians to enter the list of competitors at the World's Expositions.

To secure free rates of transportation from the maker to St. Louis, address the package to F. F. HILDER, U.S. Com., St. Louis, Mo. Care of The

Care of—(The name of the merchant and the address.)
This will bring the package to St. Louis. After that it will be in charge of the officers of the World's Exposition. For premium lists and further particu- farmer, is in order: address J. W. SHEPPARD. Superintendent Dairy Department, 600 Olive street, St. Louis.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In your isou got your information?

Truly yours,
STRICKLER BROS. & CO. By J. S. S.

offer for sale, the same as an article of food, shall on conviction thereof, be confined in the County Jail, not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding \$1,000.00, or both.

Gentlemen:—As the result of several meetings at which almost every butter house of St. Louis was represented, it was unanimously resolved that the best interest of the trade demands the enforcement of the above law as a protection to both the consumer and retailer against law defying and law breaking wholesale dealers, who have stated their purpose to sell bogus butter in defience and of the dealers of this city. interest of the trade demands the en-forcement of the above law as a protec-tion to both the consumer and retailer against law defying and law breaking wholesale dealers, who have stated their purpose to sell bogus butter in defience of the law and of the dealers of this city.

This organization is for your protection and not for your injury. You are requested to aid us in this movement, to keep out the law defying and health destroying abomination, and are cordially invited to become member a of this association. ciatiion. Respectfully, M. M. McKeen & Co.; Truesdell & Big-

Captolo 3375, Philosopher 3374, W. L.

—The following address has been issued to the dairy and creamerymen of Missouri by Jos. W. Sheppard, Superintendent of the Dairy Department for Missouri:

As Superintendent of the Dairy Department of the Dai

"In regard to making butter or selling milk, I think each man must decide for himself which is best for him in the cir-cumstances in which he is placed. The comstances in which he is placed. The of Oct. 23rd, you make mention of exhibit of Butter Color at the Strais Fair; but it is so misleading in ry particular, that we feel that you lad make the correction in your colors. We would like to know where got your information? you got your information?
Our "Perry's Concentrated Butter
Color" is made at Sterling, Ill., and we
are not successors to Bean & Perry of
Rockford, Ill.
We trust you will make mention of the
mistake so as not to mislead. average price the year around. I know that it has been said that no man could make it for that price and live by it, that St. Louis Fair.

Law of the State of Missouri to Prevent the Manulacture or Sale of Imitation Butter.

Section 1. Whoever manufactures out of any oleaginous substances, or compound of the same, other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream of the same, any article designed to take the place of butter or cheese, produced from pure unadulterated milk, or cream of the same; or shall sell, or offer for sale, the same as an article of food, shall on conviction thereof, be

watered milk, and soda is introduced to keep milk from souring. Other substances may be employed by some adulterators to bring the mixture up to the standard of specific gravity; but the presence of all these substances is readily detected by experts. Milkmen who are candid assert that they are obliged to water milk in order to make a living by peddling it out at the low price of six cents a quart. Their profit is in the water. Were consumers willing to pay eight or ten cents, they say, it would be possible to furnish pure milk in the cities, but at the present price an honest watered milk, and soda is introduced to cities, but at the present price an honest milkman must either man the pumps or

sink in bankruptey."
This, from the Boston Globe is but a This, from the Boston Globe is but a sample of what may be said by every leading paper in the country, and yet our city children are fed on milk and die by the score every month. When, Oh when, shall this be changed!

Detection of Oleomargarine.

—Dr. Thomas Taylor reports to the Department of Agriculture that he has made a series of experiments with oleo-margarine of different fats, using a variety of acids to ascertain what perma-nent change of color would take place by nent change of color would take place by oxidation, etc. Of the various acids employed, sulphuric acid gave the most satisfactory results. The test is a very simple one. If a few drops of sulphuric acid be combined with a small quantity of pure butter, the butter will assume first an opaque whitish-yellow color, and, after the lapse of about ten minutes, it will deapor to a brick red. Oleomer. and, after the lapse of about ten minutes, it will change to a brick red. Oleomargarine made of beef fat, when treated in the same manner, changes at first to clear amber, and after the lapse of about twenty minutes, to a deep crimson.

That the changes in color do not arise from the action of the sulphuric acid on the artifelal coloring matter (annatto).

the artificial coloring matter (anna to) is certain, as I find that when annato is combined with sulphuric acid a dark bluish green color is produced, entirely unlike any of the changes mentioned.

Order to the active correspondence of the coloring to the active coloring to the acti Owing to the active corrosive proper ties of the sulphuric acid, in making these tests, a glass rod should be used in combining these substances.

Dairying in Denmark. —Danish farmers get their cows to calve in November, December and January, and begin their feeding with 2 lbs of oil cake only. They use meal very largely because the country is agricultural, and the transit facilities being refeative it is chearent to consume western Springs, III.

Masourt This should give courage and energy to Missourth as to enter the list of missourth and the springs, III.

Masourt This should give courage and energy to Missourth as to enter the list of the exhibitat states. *Louis Patrepresent-el Some of the best makers in nearly every Exercised Some of the best makers in nearly every Exercised Some of the best makers in nearly every Exercised Some of the best makers in nearly every Exercised Some of the best makers in nearly every Exercised Some of the best makers in nearly every Exercised Some of the best makers in nearly every Exercised Some of the best makers in nearly every Exercised Some of the Some of the Some of the Intervention of the Some of the Intervention of the Some of the Intervention of the Some of the Intervention of the Some of the Intervention of the Some of the Intervention of the Some of the Intervention of the Some of the Intervention of the Some of the Intervention of the Some of

Dairy Notes.

one of the members during the course of his remarks, among other things about farm economy, said: "If there is anything under heaven that will raise the mortgage off your farm quicker than a cow, I do not know what it is. It has proved to be the best mortgage lifter that was ever introduced into Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and it will do as much for other States as it has for these."

-As an illustration of the growing dary prosperity of the Northwest, w note the decline of the beef raising bus ness in the dairy belt. Iowa sold \$15, 000,000 worth of beef cattle in 1879. 1880, it was only \$9,000,000, while 1881, a trifle over \$6,500,000. This rot because Iowa raises less stock than formerly, but because she raises more for dairy purposes; and, where dairies abound, beef raising is of secondary im-

portance.

—"What do you have to sell?" was asked of a fancy farmer. "Jersey bull calves, mostly," he replied, with a sorry laugh. Yet here is a point of practical value to the common farmer. Jersey bull calves of the best strains can be bought at low prices and in a short time can be used for the improvement of one's native stock. This is a simple and inexpensive way of breeding up that almost any farmer can afford. Indeed, he can't afford not to do it. Some fancy Jersey breeders kill most of their bull calves at birth, to prevent a break in prices by bulls becoming more numerous. bulls becoming more numerous.

—On A. A. Hopkins' farm apple pomace, fresh from the press, is fed to the cows with good results. The quantity of milk is greater and the quality richer. The cows with the young stock, at present, are allowed to help themselves to the pomace, there being such an abundance. at present, are anowed to neip themselves to the pomace, there being such an abundance of it. I think, however, it would be a better way to feed about a half bushel to each cow daily. Some years ago, I became acquainted with a farmer who fed cider apples to milch cows, half a bushel daily to each cow, saying that he found more profit in disposing of them in this way than in grinding them. them in this way than in grinding them up for cider.

-Scouring in calves is caused more by —Scouring in calves is caused more by bad management than by disease. Badly ventilated stables, lack of bedding, filthy pens, over-feeding, lice, lack of salt or good hay of fresh earth, are the principal causes. A little yellow dirt or subsoil, placed where they can get it, I have found by 30 years' experience, to be a sure corrective. If stabled, put a little fresh earth in the manger; if in the pasture, plow a deep furrow and turn up the subsoil. If the calf is very bad, put some of the cool, fresh earth in his

bone.

Quiet in disposition and not given to breaking through and over fences, full-grown animals can be securely kept in a pasture enclosed by a fence two or three

Rural New Yorker.

Keep More Hogs.

Many farmers are now about to decide how many swine they will winter. In my farmers are now about to decide how many swine they will winter. In my farmers are now about to decide how many swine they will winter.

Making Butter vs. Selling Milk.

This is a matter of but little importance to farmers generally, unless they reside near to a populous town or city. Still, to illustrate how the farmers of valuable lands East look at the question, the following from a Massachusetts farmer, is in order:

"In regard to making butter or selling "In regard to making the award or a New York concern for a muddy. A foundation should be put under tof small stones and the garder to muddy. A foundation should be put under tof small stones and the ground floor must be elevated above the water and water will soak in and make it wet and water will soak in and make it wet and water will soak in and make it wet and water will soak in and make ough so that there will be ample space —At a recent dairymen's convention one of the members during the course of its remarks, among other things about arm economy, said: "If there is any." and the space overhead left open to the roof, which would be ample for ventilation.—Saratoga, in Practical Far-

Is it Hog Cholera?

-The following article was taken from the Kansas Farmer:

About the last of July I notice ogs when lying in shade left puddles of logs when lying in snade left puddles of water in the dirt from nose or mouth. This was anusual, but I paid little attention to it. They were dropping pigs at that time. About the middle of August some of the oldest hogs I saw vomiting, but did not see this with all of them. Most of them were off of feed for ten days or two weeks, but lost none, and days or two weeks, but lost none, and days or two weeks, but lost none, they are apparently well now. I had some spring pigs in the orchard with the sows; these I moved 10th of August into feed lot from which I had just sold fat hogs. There was plenty of shelled corn on the ground, but they had been fed orn all summer and were on clover. en days. I am feeding them what corn

they will eat; am on to new corn now.

When taken sick they lie on the belly.

I had 48 pigs from 4 weeks to 10 days old when hogs took sick; they are all dead. Some had scours, others not; were stupid, laid in piles, on warm days, seemed to have fover drank water freely. seemed to have fever, drank water freely most of them went blind before they died. I have tried some medicine, but i don't seem to do any good. Now, if any of your readers can tell me what is the matter and give a remedy they would greatly oblige a brother farmer. J. M. HARGRAVE. Franklin Co., Mo.

Poland-Chinas or Berkshires.

-The essay on swine in the Rural of milked. Angust 2 is the best I have seen written, and I confirm from my own experience what the author writes, and I agree with Scoring in calves is caused more by by a dimanagement than by disease. Badly wentilated stables, lack of bedding, fifthy end of the stable stable stable of the stable stable of the stable stable of the stable of

feet high.

Smallness of bone. They are probably most remarkable for the small amount of food on which they will thrive and fatten, carefully conducted experiments showing that what will keep one pig of the common bree!s (or natives) in passable condition, will keep three of the small Yorkshires so fat that they will sleep in unconscious quiet from one meal to the next. Their usual weight at 11 to 12 months old ordinarily is from 285 to 450 lbs. dressed. They have been found hardler even than the Berkshires and this as against troubles resulting from either excessively hot or cold weather. They are very prolific. They are white in color. J. P. VISSERING.

Many farmers are now about to decide how many swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep opinion farmers in general do not keep they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany swine they will winter. In my opinion farmers in general do not keep awany by st mort was awany bogs through the winter as would be for their interest, for several reasons. No animal on the farm will reasons. No animal on the far

-The gain from sheltering farm stock Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

Prospect Lad V 12,391, Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., to Sam. O. Smith, Little Rock, Ark.

Rock, Ark.

Royal Canadian II 12,425, Wm. J. Winter, Massie, Ont., Can., to R. P. Frazer, Minnedosa, Manitoba, Can.
Desdemona V 10,504, Geo. Blanchard & Bro., Cumberland Centre, Mo., to W. F. Carleton, Skowhegan, Mc.
Clytie 8398, A. B. Crum, Westfield, Mass., to Otis Mann, Byfield, Mass.
Oneida Lad 12,424, S. W. Renfro, Collinsville, Ill., to J. J. Renfro, same place.
Kingscote's Sambo IV 12,437, Geo. W. Collinsville, Ill., to J. J. Renfro, same place.

Kingscote's Sambo IV 12.437, Geo. W. Kingscote's Sambo IV 12.437, Geo. W. Penny, Newark, Ohio, to David Willard, Wilmington, Ill.

John Bull 4387, M. Hebblehtwaite, Berlinville, Ohio, to Turner & Hadson, Lansing, Mich.

Springdale Harebell I 12.436, Turner & Hudson, Lansing, Mich.

Springdale Harebell I 12.436, Turner & Hudson, Lansing, Mich.

Proctor's Reserve 10.467. L. A. Felton, Hubbardstown, Mass., to Henry Heywood, Gardner, Mass.

Royal Souvenir 11,508. J. W. Hibbard, Bennington, Mich., to P. Brown, Vernon, Mich.

Lady B. B. 11,834, C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, Mich., to E. C. McKee, Leingsburg, Mich.

Lady Scott 12,453, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to John Scott, Baden,



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THE BEST FARMERS And all Warehousemen and Seed Dealers; Everywhere, Use the OLD RELIABLE "CENTENNIAL" FANNING MILL.

They will all tell you that it takes the Cockle and Oats out of Wheat, and is the only perfect Cleaner, Grader and Separator of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. The only Two-Shoe Mill and the BEST in the World. If you want some interestin, information about Machines that pay for themselves the first year, and bothom prices, send your name on a postal card to us. WE MAKE THEM. Where did you see this advertisement? S. FREEMAN & SONS, Racine, Wis.



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J. F. EWING, Agt. Michigan Dairy Salt Co., 105 N. Third St. SL. LOUIS, Mo.

De Laval Cream Senarator.

A practical scientific machine for separating the cream from the milk when It requires but one horse-power to operate it, and is so simple that it can be set and started by any ordinary factory-



er can. It will raise more cream than any other Can and work satisfactory at a high-er temperature and in less time than what is necessary by any oth-er process. We will





THE F "BOSS" & "ACME" CHURNS Make more and bette butter, churn and clean much easier & are muci more durable. Over 30. 000 have been sold sinc Jan. 1, 1833, and not mere turned. We are sole own

24 to 28 Milwaukee Av Chicago, Ill.

ers of patents on these churns... H. H. PALMER & CO., Rockford, Ill. Mention this paper. Send for circular.



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Manufactured by TTMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis M.





132 SOCLARKST. CHICAGO, LLE

YOUNG MEN Who are nai Weakness), among others showing som toms: Nervous and Physical Debility, capacity), Lost Hanhood, Abusesof the tailty, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Lo Kye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Ur

MIDDLE AGED MEN

en, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Address Dr. W. R. LUCAS, 182 S. Clark St., Chicago, 186-**DOCTOR**

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DIAMONDS!

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DIAMOND PARLOR, 317 N. Fourth St.

The Stock Pards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market. The receipts and shipments for the week sading Tuesday, Nov. 18th, were as follows: RECEIPTS.

Cattle. 1294 1097 640 300 1947 384	Hogs. 12,078 7727 6605 2985 5441 5578	Sheep, 861 1476 1151 369 533 827	27 27 187 22 16
5,662 4,432	40,414 26,145	5,217 5,462	279 235
		Sheen	Horses and mules.
	729		46
159	516		
	3214		37 42
			114
166	388	113	7
2,224 2,956	11,606 3,289	3,256 2,207	246 196
	1294 1097 640 300 1947 384 5,662 4,432 8HIP Cattle. 339 159 574 477 166	1294 12,078 1297 77 640 2085 300 2885 1947 5441 384 557 5,662 40,414 4,432 26,145 8HIPMENTS. Cattle. Hogs. 339 729 159 516 574 3214 477 4625 166 388 2,224 11,606	1294 12,078 861 1097 7727 1467 1097 7727 1572 1097 7727 1097 7727 1097 7727 150 151 150 15

It is stated that New York capitalists have vest in ranches this year \$3,000,000.

It is reported that the sheep industry li more prosperous now in England than it was two years ago.

An effort is being made at the market cen ters of England to have cattleseld by weight, as in America. At present they are sold by the head.

who represents the Palo Blanco Cattle Com-pany of Colfax county, New Mexico. The range consists of 25,000 acres, upon which are 3,000 head of cattle.

Major Llewellyn, agent for the Mascalero, Apache and Jearilla Indians, the only tribes in the country which are interested in cattle raising is also in attendance. These tribes own 1,000 head of cattle and 4,000 horses, their grazing grounds being in the vicinity of the White mountains in Lincoln county,

ounty, and well remembered as the slayer of the cattle thief and "rustler," Billy the of the cattle time and, haster, haster, kid, and identified with the cattle interests for a number of years, represents the White Oaks ranch. He was one of the participants in the Lincoln county cattle war while acting

anches and has \$100,000 worth of cattle.

Pony Bill or W. W. Davis, the cow-boy poet and nephew of Jefferson Davis, is in atten-dance as a reporter. Davis is a poet of some eastern repute and dresses in regulation cowame, with a wide-brimmed hat, boy costume, with a wide-brimmed nat,

The ex-Indian fighter and chief of the Booky Mountain Detective Association, Gen. Dave Cook, arrived from Denver early in the

Fine P. Earnest, or as he is better known ong his friends, the "Duke of Durham," represents over \$150,000 worth of cattle. Charley Goodnight, who is said to be the

largest ranch owner in the world, having over 40 square miles under fence.

really good qualities which enabled holders to realize quickly and advantagiously. Sales being made at \$5 50@6 20 for good to choice \$4 55@5 40 for fair to medium grades and \$4 55@5 40 for fair to medium grades and descriptions. Butchers stock exhibited only slight changes, native cows and mixed lots stot selling to so good advantage as last week tout there was a better demand and if anything a stronger market for range cattle, the selling at \$4 fower at \$25 fower at \$

butchers who took hold sharply at fully 20c advance good to choice steers seling from \$4\pi 430\$, and common to fair \$10\pi 355\$, Cows, bulls and other descriptions such as butchers want were in rather small supply, the former bringing \$15\pi 400\$, and the latter \$2\pi 250\$, native cows brought from \$2.75\pi 450\$. The demand for good stock and feeding steers was steady and prices well sustained at quotations, Common alone being a shade easier and slow. There was an improved demand for bulls for slop feeding at \$2.2\pi 300\$ and 3.25\$. As the season for grass cattle is now for a wing to a close, salesmen are looking for a more steady demand for native butchers cattle and a better supply in the near future, The two closing days of the week were marked by considerable strength, and holders realized better prices than they really and holders realized better prices than they really and holders realized better prices than they really as productions.

Sales were made upon the following basis:
Good to heavy steers 5 25 @ 5 25
Fair to good steers 5 00 @ 5 15
Common to medium nat. steers. 4 00 @ 4 75
Fair to good Colorado steers 3 75 @ 4 50
Southwest steers 3 00 @ 4 00
Light to good stockers 3 00 @ 3 75
Fair to good feeders 4 00 @ 4 50
Native cows and heifers 2 40 @ 3 80
Grass Texas steers 8 15 @ 4 35
Texas bulls 2 00 @ 2 50
Indian steers 3 40 @ 4 40
Scalawags of any kind 1 75 @ 2 50
Milch cows with calves23 00 @45 00
Veal calves 6 00 @13 00
HOGS-Arrivals this week have increased

An effort is being made at the market centre of England to have cattle scaled by weight, as in America. At present they are sold by the head.

The exports of frozen mutton from New Zealand to Great Britain this year will, it is expected, amount to more than half a million sheep, although the freight charges are yet very high.

The profit of the cattle business of Texas this year, the yield being estimated at from 500,000 to 700,000 head at \$20 per head, is \$20,000, -000.

The managers of the World's Fair at New Orleans, have appropriated \$42,000 for preminums on live stock, to be distributed as follows: For horses \$12,000, breeding and dairy cattle \$12,000, fat stock (cattle, sheep and hogs, \$10,000, sheep \$5,500, hogs \$5,500. The balance to be divided up between pouttry and other descriptions of live stock.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange has temporarily suspended the new rule relating to commission charges on cars containing mixed stock. It has resolved to charge \$6 per car for mixed cars, with 50c additional for all cattle exceeding 18 head.

The cattle kings of the Paclific coast, Maier and Lux, are attending the Convention this week. Their wealth is estimated at eight to ten million dollars, and they were poor men 20 years ago. They own about 90,000 head of cattle.

The cattle kings of the Paclific coast, Maier and Lux, are attending the Convention this week. Their wealth is estimated at eight to ten million dollars, and they were poor men 20 years ago. They own about 90,000 head of cattle and 115,000 per month. They own a mirigating canal worth \$1,000,000, fences 300 miles in length, \$60,00°0 acres of land in Callfornia, and 10,000 acres in Nebraska.

Among the other notable and representative attle men attending the Convention this week, are Stephan W. Dorsey, ex-Star-router who represents the Palo Blanco Cattle Company of Coliux county, New Mexico. The range consists of 25,000 acres, upon which are 2,000 head of cattle.

The demand for horses was very light and
the supply scant. However, there was enough to go around. Only good horses are salable.
All others are neglected. The mule market
s dull and unchanged. Only good animals of
5¼ to 16½ hands high are wanted.

	HURSES.	
У.	Heavy draught, extra	\$140@175
	Heavy draught, good	
n	Streeters, extra	
	Streeters, good	90@113
ar	Southern horses, extra	90@120
e	Southern horses, good	75@100
	Saddle horses, extra	125@173
ts:	Saddle horses, good	110@123
te	Plugs	25@60
ts	MULES.	
	14 hands, 4 to 8 years, old	75@ 8
ıg	141/4 hands, 4 to 8 years old	
	15 hands, 4 to 8 years old	
al	15% hands, 4 to 8 years, extra	150@16
DP.T	16 to 161/ hands 4 to 8 years old ortro	175 000

GENERAL MARKET.

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR—This market continues dull and remains unimproved in every respect. The trade throughout the week was quiet, buyers taking hold in a small way, and values were entirely in their favor, though not quotably lower. Holders are reluctant to grant further concessions, feeling that prices are low enough, but they find it impossible to do business otherwise. A light export demand sprung up during the week, and it was said some 3,000 lbs. changed hands, but it was impossible to get particulars, if such was really the case. The demand was principally from local dealers and southern order buyers sales being made upon a basis of the following: a xand xxx \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1062 30, family \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 4062 50, choice \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 30 it, fancy \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 4063 50, extra do including tavorite brands \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 10662 737, patents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 3564 80.

Charley Goodnight, who is said to be the largest ranch owner in the world, having over 40 square miles under fence.

Ex-Gov. John L. Routt, of Coiorado, is a "23er" and worth a quarter of a million made in the cattle business.

Oapt. Moon, a Creek Indian, and a prominent man of his nation, has a ranch near Muskogee, where he has been raising cattle for many years.

Two "Cattle Queens," are in attendance, the Widow Hiff, of Colorado, and the Widow Raab, of Texas. The former was a sewing machine agent in Denver when she maried her husband, who shortly died, leaving her two million dollars in cattle. She has since married a Methodist bishop. The Widow Raab was also left a ranch and a large number of cattle and is now married to a Methodist preacher.

CATTLE—The local cattle market has been natormely strong throughout the entire week and in the best grades of range and native rattle there was considerable or an advance, which in some instances amounted to fully 25 to 50c. One of the buil influences was the strength shown in the demand, which was largely increased, Eastern and intrior some time. The great bulk of the arrivals was made up of range cattle but there was a sortable increase in the number of natives of really good qualities which enabled holders to realize qulckly and advantagiously. Sales being made at \$5 5026 20 for good to choice was a first and the rarket was the strength of the market was been made at \$5 5026 20 for good to choice was said to the close when the future market was should be increase in the number of natives of realize qulckly and advantagiously. Sales being made at \$5 5026 20 for good to choice was said and and a solution grades and the order and local trade took in prove the solution of the provention of the provention of the provential proventia

EGGS—Scarcer and firmer at 20c for fresh in lots; generally held higher. Stale, etc., less.

POULTRY—Unchanged. Offerings light and market dull on both live and dressed, though latter would probably sell best, as weather is more favorable therefor. We quote: Dressed Turkeys at 13@15 & B; chickens at \$2@2 50 for medium to good, \$2.75 to \$3 for choice sud fancy; dull at 3@3 50; geese \$1 to \$7. Live—Chickens at \$1.3@15 & B; chickens at \$2.20 50 for medium to good, \$2.75 to \$3 for choice sud fancy; dull at 3@3 50; geese \$1 to \$7. Live—Chickens at \$1.3@2 for poor to good mixed, \$2.25 for choice young, \$2.25 for old hens; \$2.25 at 2.7s; geese \$4 to 5; turkeys \$5 to \$10.

POTATOR—Demand supplied in the first point of the point of

rabbit \$2.50; possum 5c to 206 each; woodcock \$\frac{8}{4}\$ APPLES—Steady. Large red shipping varieties (Ben Davisi nparti-ular) in scant supply and steady demand at \$1.75.02 to \$2.25.07 40. —beliefleur and fancy pippins worth more. Small and interior in lighter supply, but no better in price—gentling at 75.0 to \$1, choice large red do at \$1.25.04 50. Sales: Geniting 21 bbls at \$2.62.25 at 95.00 bbls in lots at \$1.20 at \$1.05.1 car at \$1.10 del., \$6 bbls at \$1.0, 60 at \$1.12.5; Ben Davis—24 bbls at \$1.75.92 at \$2.35. \$SORGHIM—Quotable at 35.030c.

WOOL—Quiet. We quote: Tub—Choice at \$7.025c, fair at 256. low at 2 \$0.25c. Unwashed—medium at 20c, fair do at 18.019c, clear combing 19.020c; light bright fine at 18.019c, dark and heavy do 15.015c. Texas—Fall clip 11.015c. pring 17.019c; Kansas—Clear medium 17c, light fine 15c, heavy do 13c, low and coarse 11c. Black 255.05c by 15.05c for new sks and 15c for old. Sales 5 sks—low tub at 21c. black at 25c clear 27.5c and low unwashed 131.2c. \$10.00 cm. \$1.00 cm. \$1.00

11.2c. SHEEPPELTS—In large offering and very ull. Large green wool skins 55@55c; do dry V@60c; shearings, green 10@25c; dry 5@15c amb—green 35@50c; Texas, Kansas and terri-

n e	SEEDS.		P
p),	Prices of Prepared Seeds supplied by C. E. Prunty, 7 South Main Street. St. Louis, Nov. 13, 18		-
	Net cash prices. Cash with or	rder	
d	Bearded and velvet chaff\$ AMBER WHEATS.	1 00	
t	Fultz and German white wheats.	1 00	
f	Tappahannock and Diehl	1 00	
5 5 60 60 60 75 85 80	Rye Barley. Red Clover Alfalfa. Timothy Orchard Grass. Red Top Blue Grass.	1 30	
60		_	1

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IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Inter-mittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Com-plaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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50 cents at Druggists, 60 cents by mail reg-stered. Sample by mail 10 cents. Send for ircular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, New York. A \$65.00 SEWING MACHINE



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Patent Brake, on bed
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Feed Trough.
Plain Spring Seat.
Bows and Staples.
Spring Seat with Lazy Back.
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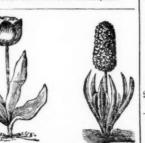
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Purchasing and Commission Agent



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4 Hyacinths, 3 Tulips, 6 Crocus.

6 Crocus.
2 Polyanthus Narcissus,
2 Roman Hyacinths,
3 Single Narcissus,
3 Double Narcissus,
3 Jonquiis,
6 Ornithogalums. ollection No. 2 by mail Postpaid, for 81

4 Hyacinths, 3 Tulips. 6 Snowdrops, 4 Ranunculus 4 Anemones, 1 Crown Imperial, 6 Lilly of the Valley, 2 Scillas, 6 Ornithogalums.

6 Single Early Tulips—named varieties.
6 Double "Tulips ""
4 Single Late Tulips ""
5 Double "Tulips ""
6 Double "Tulips "" 6 Double Tulips 6 Parrot Tulips.
collection No. 4 by mail Postpaid, for 81.

1 Lemon Lilly,
1 Blue Day Lilly.
6 Lilly of the Valley,
1 Lillium Tigrinum,
1 " Candidum,
1 " Rubrum, (Japan Lilly,)
1 Crown Imperial,
1 Wahlenbergia.

Collection No. 5 by mail Postpaid, for \$1 12 Hyacinths, Single and Double, in separate Colors, Red, White, Blue and Yellow, or

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Rupture

To Dr. J. A. Sherman, of New York, specialist in the treatment and cure of rupture for the past thirty-five years, has by the earnest solicitation of many who are afflicted and could not spare the time to go to New York, friends of those whom he had do termer visits here treated and cured, came to St. Louis and opened his old offices, Grantie Building, 40 Market street where they and others interested may daily consult him and avail themselves of his experience and remedies.

Dr. Sherman's treatment is altogether external yet so effective that the patient is enabled to perform any kind of labor with safety from the dangers of strangulated rupture and without interfering with the cure; that he does not prescribe medicine or perform any surgical operation; that his system is one of his own discovery, wholly artist and free from the vexation, discomfort and injury arising from the use of trusses, and that trusses are a life-sourge—rupture cultivators—predisposals kidney, biadder and other organic allments that undermine health even more than rupture.

Those who desire to fully inform themselves and take advantage of the experience of others, should send 10 cents for Dr Sherman's Book which contains strong indorsements from physicians, clergymen, merchants and farmers who have been treated and cured, with accompanying supplement of photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure.

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It stands a rder to obtautter in managed as will tend to contains.

Immense

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-Meeting

"Iowa n put in the "Iowa r say so! I what Iowa agricultura —the best poses of li are: 650 crear

Here is four North more than product of ries in the

Mississippi Valley Dairy and Cream

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merous tests by the most practical the dairymen and scientists have ustrated the superiority of the De Cream Separator in freeing the from milk sugar, and in connec its absolute use is strongly remeded throughout the United

Figuring Pays.

e high price of milk, and comparane night price of milk, and compara-e scarefty of a pure article to supply needs for consumption and manufac-ing purposes, as well as the depressed ures of the butter and cheese market this time, render it imperative for the ryman to examine thoroughly into quality of the milk he produces or es from the farmer. fect system of control should be ted in every dairy and greamer.

ablished in every dairy and creamery ablishment in the country, so as to ow what quantity of butter should be eted from the milk of every patron. Many are the methods in general ore or less accurate and more or ot be doubted, except perhaps in case very rich creams, is that obtained I very fich creams, is that the strongh use of the lactoburymeter in a bry few moments and at a trifling cost. Experiments on the milk delivered Mily by hundreds of farmers to the St. ouis Dairy Company at their various lepots in Illinois and Missouri, running hrough a period of more than one year, thou a variation of a little over one per late the consulted in nt in the quantity of fat contained in he various milks furnished by the pro-mora at given points where the condievarious ministrumined by the pro-cers at given points where the condi-ins of climate and vegetation are ab-lately uniform. The results vary from 3.40 per cent of fat, showing chest in October and November and Norest in March. This run of variation ill show a difference in the quality of the cream of from 20 to 30 per cent, raich difference carried to the butter roduct makes a variation of from 15 to lbs. to the hundred pounds.

It stands as a matter of course that in r to obtain the entire amount of the milk, such process must be

Immense progress has been made withn a few years in the methods of setting nilk and numerous meritorious devices and systems have been patented, each one striving to improve upon the other in shortening the time of setting and obtaining are to yield.

nachines upon the principle of centri-ugal force applied to the instantanous nechanical separation of milk and other fugal force mechanical separation of milk and other ilquids, whose component parts possess different gravity, has created a revolution in dairying and it is to-day a matter of very small moment for an intelligent and observing dairyman to satisfy himself that he gets absolutely from the milk all that it contains in butter and cheese, if he has been enterprising enough to provide himself with a lacto-burymeter and a De Laval Cream Sepa-

lowa's Cream—An Interesting Statemer Concerning lowa's Butter Product.

-Meeting Col. R. M. Littler, as he was awaiting a train for Chicago, a Davenport Democrat reporter fell into conversation with him concerning the products in which he is so much interbutter, cheese and eggs. He is the best posted man in America, without doubt, on the production, prices and markets of these great food staples. He has been Secretary of the National Butmarkets of these great food staples. He has been Secretary of the National Butter, Cheese and Eggs Association for thirteen years, and his efficiency in that position caused him to be chosen Secretary of the Produce Exchange in Chicago, with its five hundred members, who meet daily and handle more of these products than any other asociation of producemen in America.

"I tell you what is a fact," said the Colonel, "four tubs out of every six tubs of butter marketed in New York city are made west of Chicago, and one-third of the entire quantity is the product of Iowa creameries!"

"Iowa must be rich in creameries," but in the reporter.

"I tell you what is a fact," said the Colonel, "four tubs out of every six tubs of butter marketed in New York city are made west of Chicago, and one-third of the entire quantity is the product of Iowa creameries!"

"Iowa must be rich in creameries," in the papers that prompted them to it.

"Iowa must be rich in creamerles," put in the reporter.
"Iowa rich in creamerles? I should say so! I should like you to tell me what Iowa isn't rich in! She is the best agricultural and dairy State in the Union—the best State in the Union for all purposes of life, anyway, I believe. There are:

650 creameries in Iowa. in Illinois.
in Wisconsin.
in Minnesota.

Here is a total of 1,689 creameries in four Northwestern States, and Iowa has more than one-third of them. Take the product of the same number of creameries in the other States mamed, and it will not equal the quantity of the Iowa creameries."

profitable business, too, this pess, I should think," was the mark of the reporter.

y tell you what the facts I the Colonel. "A farthe Colonel. "A farmore money, with less the care tract kept for an he can on 160 acres cereals. There is no 1 take it in the four commendate in the four commen pound. I say

tion of

change-and the fact is, the members change—and the fact is, the members of the Association, nearly all residing in Northern States, feel like doing all they can for the World's Fair. So there is talk of postponing the Convention at Dubuque until next year—but I can't tell what the result will be. It is very likely that the result will be. what the result will be. It is very factly that there will be a grand exhibit of the dairy products of the country at the World's Fair, and of course the members of the Association feel a great interest in that. However, we shall soon know all about it.'

The Cow's Cleaning.

-I have a cow which has eaten her cleaning. Please inform me through your paper what effect it will have on the uilk, and how long before it will be suitable for use.

November 10, 1884.
It was very recently that we replied to

It was very recently that we replied to an inquiry on this very subject, and the receipt of another letter shows how little correct information on this point exists. The care of the cow and her proper treatment after calving are very impor-tant. It is a strong natural instinct which prompts her to devour the after-high or cleanings. Why it is so we canwhich prompts her to devour the after-birth or cleanings. Why it is so we can-not say, but it answers some wise pur-pose, and she should not be prevented from doing so. The first milk is adapted by nature for the use of the calf and exerts a salutary effect upon the action of the intestinal canal. It is generally thought that the milk is not fitted for the use of man under 36 or 48 hours after calving. To take away the calf immediately is unwise and cruel. The licking of her offspring is beneficial both to the young animal and to the mother. The sucking of the calf is essential in order the bright the puller into a proper condito bring the udder into a proper condi-tion and it should not be removed for removed for several days. If we think that we are wiser than nature then we go against our own instincts and must suffer the consequences.—Ed. Mass. Plowman.

Why it is a Fraud.

—Oleomargarine defenders and advo-cates have asserted frequently that "good oleomargarine" costs nearly as much as good or fair butter. The market figures do not support their assertion. At this time the best oleomargarine is selling at eighteen cents per pound, number one at seventeen, and common to good at from fourteen to sixteen, and butter ranges in price from 25 to 35 cents. This effectually dispose of the clays of the effectually disposes of the claims of the bogus butter makers that they do not make large profits out of their nefarious business. They sell oleomargarine as butter wherever and whenever they can do so without fear of detection, and thus secure the butter where you are greater. secure the butter prices for axle grease counterfeits, a profit of from 50 to 100 per centum. Thus the oleomargarine busi-ness is a fraud and a robbery in every ness is a fraud and a robbery in every way. Our readers do not need to be told that the bogus butter is unwhole-some. We have placed before them at various time incontes able evidence that both in its constituent elements and in the manner of making, it is not a fit, safe or agreeable substitute for butter. No amount of sophistry can make oleomaramount of sophistry can make oleon
The introduction of practical working garine appear to be a healthful food.

Fined for Selling Oleomargarine.

—Two cases under the law prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine came upin Special Sessions, New York, last Thursday. Dairy Commissioner B. F. Valkenburgh prosecuted. George Croft, who is employed by Thomas J. Dowling at No. 1880 Third avenue, sold an article for butter, composed in part of an elecfor butter composed in part of an olea-ginous substance. He was fined \$100. Joseph Hyman was convicted of a like charge and he received the same sen-tence.—Orange County Farmer.

-Dr. Jennings, who has charge of the Michigan State Veterinary Department, and who has had a very large experience with the disease during the past thirty years at the east, said: "The only sure means of ridding the United States of the means of ridding the United States of the disease known as contagious Pleuro-pneumonia is to stamp it out by destroy-ing all infected cattle, burying them so deep that no possibility of infection would remain, or what would be safer,

remedy for worms, and food

The Pig Pen.

The annual meeting of the National wine Breeders' Association was held in the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8th., 1884. The election for officers for the ensu-

ing year resulted in it choice of Hon. D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., for president; D. L. Thomas, Rushville, Ind., vice-president; Thomas, Rusavine, Ind., vice-president; J. Tabor Mathers, Jacksoville, Ill., for secretary; B. R. Vale, Bonaparte, Iowa, for treasurer, and H. M. Sisson, of Illinois, Jos. Harris of New York. Lloyd Wing of Indiana, and W. W. McClung, owa, as an executive committee.

The report of the treasurer

The report of the treasurer was seived and showed an ample balance i hand for the needs of the Association. A large number of new members were admitted. The membership fee is only \$1 00 and any reputable breeder or feeder of swine may become a member by send-ing his name and the fee to the secre-

The following classification of swine at fairs was recommended for adoption by Fair Managers:

BERKSHIRE BOARS. Best Boar 2 years old or over...

Best Boar 6 months and under 1 year......

Best Sow 2 years old or over.....

Second best.....est Sow 1 year old and under 2... Second best......
Best Sow 6 months and under I year..... Second best.....

Best Sow under six months

owned by the exhibitor, the get of 1 Boar, the sire to be shown with the pen and con

Rest Boar of any age..... Best Sow of any age.....

and Duroc Jersey.
Small White Breeds, including Small Yorkhire, Victoria, Suffolk, Cheshire, the same as

s reliable remedy for worms, and food without salt engenders them; and it also possesses the property of preventing more or less alcoholic intoxication. This is well known by the use of salt meats before and after the use of alcohol. Army animals should be provided with salt before and after the use of alcohol. Army animals should be provided with salt they could fully supply their instinctive with off cod, forces one animal to eat more than his system requires, whilst others do not get sufficient, and have to eat the best in structure of the substitute within reach, viz: dirt, filth, clay, wood, lime, and mud from stable walls, floors, etc.

In 1846 Youatt said of the Yorkshire has been employed as a cross, and hardy, profitable, well-proportioned animals thereby obtained. Of the Essex it is said by the same authority that they have been indebted for their improvement to crosses they could fully supply their instinctive with other breeds, especially the Neapolity to her been used many years ago to get sufficient, and have to eat more than the provided where, in a get sufficient, and have to eat the best in the fall of 1838 Mr. Hawes made a dirt importation. The once famous and one occasion is recorded where, in a get sufficient, and have to eat more than the provided with an acceptance of Essex pigs two little pictures of Albany, New York. Newberry was afterwalls, floors, etc.

British Youatt said of the Yorkshire has been employed as a cross, and hardy, profitable, well-proportioned animals thereby obtained. Of the Essex it is said by the said by the said to have been undertoned the meanth of the Suffolk in the first meaning the provided with the Berkshire has been employed by the said of the Yorkshire has been employed by the said of the Yorkshire has been employed by the said of the Said of the Yorkshire has been employed by the said of the Said of the Yorkshire. The latter is said to have been underton the set the death of the Said of have been underton the said of the Youatt said of the Youatt said of the use as a means of improving other swine. Bedfordshire are said to be mostly Suffolk and Berkshire crosses. Of the pigs of Shropshire, it is said they have been very much improved and rerdered profitable by crossing with the Berkshire, Chinese and other breeds. In Cheshire an excellent variety has been obtained by a cross with the Berkshire boar. In Herefordshire a Berkshire cross has been used, and the result has been a fine, useful animal, possessing numerous good noints. In the second of the processing numerous good noints. used, and the result has been a fine, useful animal, possessing numerous good points. In Cornwall also, the great improvement there over the old Cornish hog is due in part to the use of the Berkshire as a cross on the old stock. The considerable improvement effected in Hampshire is credited in part to the Portschire overs with the large old Hampshire.

Berkshire cross with the large old Hamp-shire hog. Of the breed of swine in Sussex it is said that they are supposed to be of Berkshire descent. The real Irish pig was described as "a huge, gaunt, long-legged, slab-sided, rocked-backed, coarse-boned, Irish brute, with large, thopping ears which almost wholly shrouded the face; of the dirty white or black and white color, with harsh, coarse hair and bristles that most stood erect. It was also far from eing a profitable animal, requiring a ery considerable quantity of food, and when fat producing only coarse, grained meat." Here again the Berkshire was brought into use for the improvement of this ungainly and unprofitable hog. Mention is also made of excellent crosses between the Bakewell Leicesters and the Berkshires, also that "faround Henely and Oxfordshire on the banks of the Thames, and about Dorkin in Surrey, cross breeds of the Berkshire strain pre-

Such in brief is the record of the

gross with the Berkshire is also well spoken of in France.

It is, however, of the mission of the Berkshire hog in America that we are more particularly interested at this time, viz.: the improvement of the so-called native swine, or the general stock of hogs found here nearly three-quarters of a century ago. century ago.

The first swine brought to this courtry were said to have been landed in Florida by De Sota in 1533, although the first in America were those taken in Hispaniola by Columbus 1493. In 1609 some were brought to Virginia direct from England. Either the congeniality of the climate favoring their rapid in-crease, or their being so worthless that The same as above for each of the follow-crease, or their being so worthless that ng: Poland-China, Chester White, Essex, no one cared to possess or to use them: or from some other cause, in less than twenty years they had so increased about Jamestown as to have become a public nuisance, and to have made it necessary to surround the settlement with palfades as a protection against them.

GENERAL HERD PRIZE.—Competition as they had been at Jamestown in Among the By-Laws of Virginia en GENERAL HERD PRIZE.—Competition open to all breeds.

Messrs. S. H. Todd of Ohio, and W. W. McClung of Iowa, were appointed a committee to go before the National Association of Fair Managers, and urge the adoption of the above classification.

The Committee on Transportation, appointed at last meeting, reported that the Express Companies had reduced the Express Companies had reduced the Charges on pigs designed for breeding purposes, to single or merchandise rates, from all points west of Buffalo, N. Y.

The advantages to breeders of attending the Fat Stock Shows, and of holding

One of the Blue Laws of Maryland, in

found in America a new home. He had come to stay. He was heartily welcomed and his many excellencies duly appreciated. In fact a rage for improved Berkelius heavy to prayall and soon it swent. ated. In fact a rage for improved Berkshires began to prevail, and soon it swept the country like a prairie fire, and with not less comparative damage to the re-putation of the Berkshire than the prairie

The demand for good pigs greatly exceeded the supply, and unprincipled dealers were not slow to offer for sale at high prices as pure bred Berkshires young pigs that were only half or three-quarter bred.

The Western Farmer and Gardener of April, 1841, in referring to Dick Johnson and Superior, asserts that, "from these two animals all of the hundreds of half-bred pigs sold in Illinois, Missouri and the lower part of Kentucky, were said to be directly appropriate the coordinate who directly sprung—the scoundrels who take them there for sale, thus casting the brought into use for the improvement of blame on the Beach and Reed stock. We are confident we have seen and heard of more pigs said to be pigs of Old Superior than any five sows in the world ever pro-

We hear much at the present day of the importance of buying stock for breed-ing purposes only from reliable parties and of using only well bred males. It is seldom the matter is presented in a bet-Berkshire as used at home, where he ter manner than it was '43 years ago in had so long stood at the head of the list of pure bred swine. He was then as now, very generally admitted to be the best of all breeds for the production of hams and bacon of the best quality. A cross with the Berkshire is also well speece of in France. they must have it pure of that kind, to effect a direct improvement on their common stock. Where half or three-quarter sows are bred to a thorough-bred boar, of course the improvement is continued; but when a part-bred boar is used, they are fully as apt to breed back to the old stock as to the better breed. The meat of our western farmers are The most of our western farmers are aware of this and when they purchase those black pigs hawked about through the country, and which are in reality but half or three-quarter bred, they are assured there is not a foul cross in their veins. Let them believe this only when veins! Let them believe this, only when they make their purchases at the piggeries of honorable men. They may rely upon it, that good, thorough-bred Berk-shire pigs have not to go a-begging over the country."

In later issues of the same paper, we find other statements regarding the Berkshires of those early days, which further show the estimation in which he was then held. From the November number 1841, we quote: "At this time, the Berkshires—or perhaps they should more properly be called the improved Berkshires—seen to be the special subjects of favor all over the country. It is but fair to say that the Berkshire was not the only hog in use during these jects of favor all over the country as the multicantis fever, pervades the country. I would, by no means, be understood as intimating that the Berkshires are not a valuable breed—far from it—but so strong has become the passion, the manis, to obtain this breed, which is looked upon by some as the ne plus ultra of perfection, that people sometimes sutfer animals of such inferior character to be imposed on them, that disappointment is the inevitable result."

It was in the same year the above was written, 1841, that Hon. A. B. Allen selected in Berkshire, England, upwards of forty of the choicest of the improved bredefine as a means of disseminating inferior animals at prices paid for pure bredsires, for use in improving the feeding hrgs in the great west, became an important branch for the live stock interest of the country. It is but fair to say that the Berkshire the ountry of the swe without doubt the most highly prized for this purpose. The purity of his breeding was more generally acknowledged than that of any other. His unexcelled power to transmit to his progeny those good qualities of form, and the great feeding capacity for which he had himself become noted, ould not be successfully denied.

The growing popularity of the Berkshire the manner in which, in former years his credit had been sadly damaged by the too free use of his good name and reputation, as a means of disseminating inferior animals at prices paid for pure breaders. Could not this be prevented breaders. In later issues of the same paper, we

the content of the contents to a short, and by the content of the

improved English Berkshires. With these he settled in Albany, New York. A sow named Fanny Kemble was said to

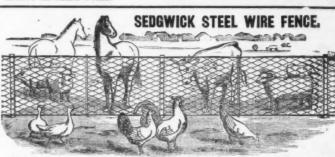
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Mention the Rural World.



SEDGWICK BROS. Mfrs.. Richmond. Indiana

shire boar two years old, and first pre-

shire boar two years old, and first pre-mium on Berkshire boar one year old at the Illinois State Fair. From the Western Farmer and Garden-er of March 1841, we learn that Mr. Mahard's boar Sam Patch, above mentioned, was sired by imported Reading This gave to the Beach-Mahard Berk This gave to the Beach-Mahard Berk-shires a second cross by Reading. It would be interesting to know to what ex-tent the descendants of the three im-ported boars, Reading, Newberry and Windsor Castle were bred together. But of this we find no records.

Not until the year 1857 do we hear of any special revival of interest in Berk-shires in the Valley of the Mississippi. With other stock imported in that year from England by the Illinois Importing Company, were five Berkshire boars, namely, Edward, Siddington, Tipton, Gipsy Boy 18th, and Gipsy Boy 19th; also four Berkshire sows. Three of the boars, Edward, Siddington and Tipton, and two of the sows were brought and retained in Sangauton County, Illinois. One boar, Gipsy Roy 18th, and one so. One boar, Gipsy Boy 18th, and one sow went to Champaign County, Illinois. Another boar, Gipsy Boy 19th, went to Scott County, Illinois, and the remain-ing sow to St. Clair County, Illinois. We afterwards hear of this stock as widely disseminated throughout the widely disseminated throug Northwest and in Kentucky throughout the used in the latter State by the Bedfords Clays, Pryors, and others in connec-tion with later importations made direct from England by Kentucky breeders; and also with Berkshire stock they received from Canada.

The improved Berkshire had again

come to the front, and this time to re-main there. Although many well bred herds were afterwards dispersed during the late war, the stock was not allowed to materially depreciate. After the close of the war in 1865 the Berkshire stood as the best and purest bred hog in America.
The demand for improved Berkshires again revived, and the importation of new supplies of breeding stock from England began on a scale heretofore un-



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A practical scientific machine for sep-arating the cream from the milk when received at the factory, or as soon a

It requires but one horse-power to perate it, and is so simple that it can be et and started by any ordinary factory-

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250 in use in Illinois and Iowa.
J. & J. Darlington, Darling, Pa.,
write: "No dairyman with twenty-five They consume but little power, are very easily kept clean, can be operated by any one, and when once adjusted, are always ready."

J. E. Gillingham, of Villa Nova, Pa., writes: From Line 2nd to October 20th.

J. E. Gillingham, or Villa Nova, Par, writes: From June 2nd to October 20th, while skimming shallow pans, and using the Cooley Creamer, it required an average of 22 6-100 pounds of milk for one pound of butter. Using the Separator from October 27th to November 17th the average was 17 56-100; during the last week the average was 17 pounds.

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ented, and no Creamery, Dairy o ory, can afford to be without DE LAVAL, Cream Separat JOSEPH REALL, Pre 32 Park Row, New York (92 Lake St., Chicago, Ills 114 N. 2d St., St. Louis,)

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ers of patents on these churns. H. H. PALMER & CO., Syss Rockford, III. Mention this paper. Send for circular.





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re for the could not re treated ket street his expent is ena-oture and any sur-free from ses are a ailments

6 10 cya idden by hand o New Im-bromos 156 sed edge as on ut each flower sent FREE

Che Stock Dards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market. The receipts and shipments for the week anding Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, were as follows:

Wednesday	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep. 1169	Horses and mules. 20
Thursday Friday 6 aturday Monday Tuesday	1449	13843	1225	339
	383	3486	192	40
	1051	9456	378	88
	688	10256	476	1
Total	4,954	440,044	3,430	488
Last week	8,927	32,654	6,172	50
	BHIP	MENTS.		Horses

Cattle. Hogs. 2490 516 376 88 2567 782 2078 284 4,186 2 985 5,847 6 184 2,945 2,147 272 146 The island of Jersey, having a surface of even miles each way, keeps 12,000 cows of the famous ersey breed.

American refrigerator beef has recently been offered in London at the extremely

Wow.price of 10%c per pound. The total hog product exported in the past year was 928,000,060 pounds compared with 753-00,000 the preceding year and 1,278,000,000

There was enrolled for taxation State last spring 1,886,000 neat cattle, 2,708,688 swine, 1,543,514 sheep, 696,835 horses, 194,339 mules, and 4,660 asses and jennets, total 7,-43,066 head of live stock.

It is estimated that the receipts of hogs for the month of November at Chicago, will reach about,650,000 against 900,000 same month

The winter packing season at Chicago up to date, shows a decrease of almost 200,000 hogs, compared with the same time last year.

The municipal statistics of the city of Paris ow that in 1881 the Parisians consumed 9, and 400 asses and mules, which amounts to about 4,400,000 pounds of meat.

The value of cattle in the United States is estimated to be a thousand million dollars.

nd the capital invested in the lands upon thich they graze, the fences which enclose bem and the barns in which they are shel-ered amount to as much more. It is claimed that Louisiania offers great adta des for sheep and cattle raising, more

ticularly the stretch of country embrac-West Baton Rouge the on Rouge, the two Felicianas, St. Helena, Washington, Livingstone, St. Tammany and Tangipahoa. It is said that the mutton raised in this section is equaled n flavor only by English Southdowns. The

It is stated that 75 per cent of the beef eater England is shipped from Chicago refrigerator cars, and a recent atement of Commissioner Fink goes far to onfirm the above estimate. The books of the runk Line Commissioner show the number tons of cattle and dressed beef respective-rwarded, all rail, to Boston and New and in each of the years 1878-83 and the

ane montus				
NS OF CATTL	E AND DE	ESSED BE	EF.	
Boston.		New England		
Cattle.	Beef.	Cattle.	Beef.	
95,250	2,870	58,340	2,233	
92,480	12,975	51,480	10,543	
124,684	22,305	56,049	20,465	
	29,718	34,378	45,541	
100	29,380	13,862	59,318	
	43,711	12,448	73,136	
	35,316	17,277	54,321	
	nce 1878	there has	been a	
	he weig	ht of live	cattle	
		45-	amol alah	

of received in the Eastern State ior. The present year, at the first nine months, will show for ne smallest receipts of any year in save the receptional 1882) and the of dressed beef; for New England, of Boston, the smallest receipts of d beef receipts equal to last year, gion as a whole the fewest cat-1882) and the largest amount of ianopylis Journal.

ichard King, of Corpus Christie, s sold the largest ranch in Amerilew York syndicate, for \$6,500,000 in Texas. It comprises upwards cres, all under fence, and nearly ad of cattle, horses and sheep.

Bunchers' Protective Association

TTLE-The arrivals were considerably was not a particularly urgent demand ings of such as are mostly in re-

medium \$4 50@ ess bring \$6 25@6 35 . Here and there among the arrivals be found a fairly decent and a good lot, amonest descriptions. Usually at this son range cattle are at their best, being sood weight and quality, but this year is a king exception and the result is shown that put prices up firmly. Dec. closing at values which are lower by \$5.00 to \$10.00 at 33½.031½. May head than a year ago. Part of this dele is to be attributed to a natural shrinkin values, but the larger proportion is no interior quality of the stock sent. The sales this week ranged from again, other grades being also lower. Large Fig. The sales this week ranged from again, other grades being also lower. Large g od to choice, \$3@3 25 for fair offerings helped to depress the market. No-

to medium, and \$2 25@2 85 for common

Trade for the two closing days has been almost at a stand still, and the market almost ifeless in all its branches, even the butcherng demand which usually shows some little bid for No. 2 white do. rejected do. and new nation and is depended upon by sales. do. 54 bid, new mixed 30@31%, rejected 28% to men was the worst of the season, although holders of stock were more than willing to take off in order to make sales. As for the week 55,593 bu. Withdrawn 72,279 bu. Fu shipping movements there was none. Arrivals were light and altogether of a very undesirable quality, which accounts in measure for the duliness of trade. We quality

HOGS-A very steady and active trade has

HOGS—A very steady and active trade has strictly prime at \$11; this side—1 car lowa characterized the hog market in all its prairie at \$9,2 choice Western at \$10 50,2 branches during the week. Receipts were far below the expectations of buyers and adhoice at \$11 50@12, 2 choice at \$12 50,4 sellers, but what they lacked in numbers and choice to fancy at \$12,2 choice at \$12 50,4 strictly prime at \$11; this side—1 car lowa the little cash girls from the large dry goods stores.

The contrast is striking as may be seen every day by the most casual observer of strictly choice to fancy at \$12,2 fancy at \$1 they made up in weight and quality, and some very strong prices were paid by the 38 choice do at \$13, 60 fancy at \$13 50. HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales 87 bbl butchers. The shipping movement was of the lightest possible character, the Eastern to good packing hogs ruled as a general small quantities for m r , 1 .feel r to fair at thing from §4 15@4 30, but a large number of 20@24c. Dairy—Choice at 20c; selections at sales were made at §4 35@4 40, and 4 45, butch ers paid \$4 25@4 50, and as high as \$4 55 for Grease 4c; country make (lots in pails)-14 10@4 20. The hog crop is just now meeting well handled 12%@15c for near by make to 17 with a good deal of attention, the month's election at all malkets pointing to a smaller 19%c. crop than was anticipated. On this question W. J. Broderick says:

crop for the present season has been over sarily mean a big hog crop, particularly where the supply of young hogs has been decimated by cholera which has cut a wider before. The hog producing section of this grades Juli and nominal at 2@4c. country is already nearly fully developed, the home consumption demand has largely increased in the last few years, our export trade has not fallen off, and in view of these reasonable calculation, why hogs or hog product should sell lower however, or even as average weight, and this proportion of decrease is about equal at other points. Our opinion is that packers who have held off for choice hens; turkeys \$5:69; ducks \$2:50:63; ower prices will be disappointed.

The market, the last two days, has been oninnction with the large run caused a shrinkage in values of 15 to 20c., the best butchers and choice heavies closing at \$4.30@ \$4.35, while packers were saleable at \$4.10@ \$4.25, and light weights at \$3.80@\$4. At these

SHEEP-This market continues without a particle of improvement. Trade during the week has been slow and without any mate-rial change, either in the demand or prices as compared with last week, Good sheep found ready sale at \$3@3 25, but common to fair continue a drug in the market, being hard to sell at 75c to \$1 25 per head. The only consolation is that they cannot possibly

go much lower. Horses and Mules.

The demand for horses limited and altogether for good animals. Supply small, not ample to meet all requirements. Prices nom-inal. The mule market yesterday was dull. But few transfers were made. Thin and old

,	
3	mules dull.
٢,	HORSES.
ı	Heavy draught, extra\$140@175
3	Heavy draught, good 115@130
,	Streeters, extra 115@130
	Streeters, good 90@110
1	Southern horses, extra 90@125
	Southern horses, good 75@ 85
9	Saddle horses, extra 125@175
•	Saddle horses, good 90@125
1	Plugs 25@ 90
1	MULES.
	14 hands, 4 to 8 years old 65@ 80
	14% hands, 4 to 8 years old 85@ 90
1	15 hands, 4 to 8 years old 110@125
1	15% hands, 4 to 8 years, extra 150@165
,	16 to 161/4 hands 4 to 8 years old, extra, 185@220
- 1	TO TO TO!

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR .- Some little improvement was witnessed in the general situation of this ng the past week. There was an hicago dressed beef, still continues, grades, from both local and Southern order dealers give notice on placards that buyers, and values put on additional strength. A very noticeable and unusual sale was made at Merino sheep brought to this were brought in 1733, by Wm. Foster, ent flour being sold and shipped to San Fran-Three were imported and killed cisco. A curious fact in connection with this sale is that the cost of shipment amounts to Ayrian paper, in speaking of the three-fourths the actual cost of the consignsofthe frozen mutton cargoes sent in that country to Europe, says the price there has somewhat improved, as scarce, and rates for these stronger in consequences. raow sell, at about \$1 each. Three more ting establishments are now in course of tion, and there is practically no limit to ficzen mutton trade, as there are over 3.15; fancy, \$3.40@3.50; cxtra do., including 60,000 sheep in the Plate district. Cattle

were the most satisfactory for a long time, ser feeling was developed, and a decline before resulted. This was not so marked better grades as in the commoner deboth of the seriable of the se speculative and milling demand for No. 2 advanced it in price, the lower grades also selling much higher. The closing day contracts were generally weak, the feeling was bearish and there was not much of a demand, except that coming from shorts and from parties changing over into the January and May options. Values went off largely in price. 1 May past the average quality of but closed with a partial recovery at 754,875% of butchers stock has been vers for Dec. Jan. opened at 78 and closed at 77% @ 78, Feb. sold at 86% @80, May 86% @87%, cash closed quite firm No. 3 red and No. 4 alone showing a decline, No. 2 red sold at 75% @76, was none that could properly be showing a decline, No. 2 red sold at 75% @76, tter than this, on this account the No. 3 do 66@66%, No. 4 54@56, No. 2 Mediterra could not be moved except by processions. Netl. e steers were tyick 25, cowsfrom \$125@350, choice \$425, mixed lots \$363. The range marketed the past week was of the monest descriptions. Usually at this on range cattle are at their best, being ood weight and quality, but this year is a ling exception. nean 75%, No. 3 do 66 bid, No. 3 hard 51 bid.

criptions sold at quotations, but

could not be moved except by

pancessions. Netl. a steers were

market was firmer in sympathy with whea

Sundries

close the market opened still lower but under a sharp demand prices advanced rapidly and The first woman ever admitted to closed strong at 34@35¼ for No. 2 mixed, 38 bid for No. 2 white do. rejected do. and new

It is announced that Col. Ingers the orator at the unveiling of the Kit Carson statue at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

tures were dull and neglected, but generally Dyes more color is given than in any known firm. No one seemed to care about buying and sellers were equally indifferent. Cash was also without much life, the offerings were small and prices well sustained, the The number of deaths from all causes in close being higher at 251/4@241/4, for No. 2 re-

steady with few sellers and very small demand. Dec. sold at 25 and May at 28.4, Jan. uary had 25% bid. HAY-Choice and fancy timothy better

0: on levee-86 bales prime timothy at \$11 50 HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales 87 bbls at \$1 12. BUTTER—Dull as ever, and plentiful; prices still easy and in buyers' favor. We quote demand being very small. Values for mixed Creamery-Choice 25c, and fancy sells in ce. While sales of light weights were at sweet fresh 10@121/c, old 7@8c. Roll-sweet

vember shorts bought most No. 2. At the

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 1.-The overstocked condi tion of the butter market holds down prices "We are still of the opinion that the hog rop for the present season has been over stimated, and unless next week should show board of trade to day, 10,460 pounds sold on ad decided increase in receipts, there is no doubt that we have seen the lowest prices of the season. A big corn crop does not necespounds, 500 boxes, part skim cheese, brought 150 boxes, part ski 7% cents to 8% cents on call; no cream ed. P.ivate sales are reported of 5,050

CHEESE-Quiet. Full cream-Fair at 9@10c EGGS-Easter and quiet at 22c for fresh in

round lots. Off stock less. POULTRY-Dressed-Fresh receipts light, but demand quiet and prices unchanged; facts it seems difficult to figure out by any considerable old stock (mainly turkeys) still on sale, which is almost unsalable. We low as the present basis. The total packing in Chicago since Nov. 1st. shows a falling of over 200,000 hogs from last year with a lighter good to choice; ducks \$2 50@3 50; geese \$4@8.

GAME-Prairie chickens in good de The market, he lass to days, me down the results of arrivals have been of the best. Advices, however, were very unfavorable, and this in Condition of receipts fair. Sales sweet stock prairie chickens at \$4. Qualis at \$1.25 for selected undrawn; pheasants, \$5; rabbits, \$1, undrawn 75c; squirrel, 60c; ducks—mailard and teal, \$1.50, mixed \$1, red heads \$2.50, can vas back, \$4.50; deer 5c \$V\$ b for bucks, 6c for does; venison saddles \$ to loc \$V\$ b. mixed \$1, red heads \$2.50, can vas back, \$4.50; deer 5c \$V\$ b for bucks, 6c for does; venison saddles \$ to loc \$V\$ b. mixed \$1, red heads \$2.50, can vas back, \$4.50; deer 5c \$V\$ b for bucks, 6c for does; venison saddles \$ to loc \$V\$ b. mixed \$1, red heads \$2.50, can vas been trying to make \$500 a Year with one hen.—Swansboro' (Ga.) Itemfigures the movement was very active, and the close of each day saw every thing sold. Packers being the principal operators.

does; venison saddles 8 to 10c \(\psi \) 5, wild turkeys 9c \(\psi \) 5, snipe, \(\psi \); woodcock, \(\psi \); jackrabbt, \(\psi \). 50; possum, 10 to 20c each; wild

> VEALS-Steady. Quote choice live at 8% ₩ B, fair do at 7%@8c, heretics 5@6c; dresse

#3%c for fair to 4c for prime; cores and peelings at %@1c, evaporated 5c to 7c. Peaches—mixed and small halves at 5%@6%c, prime

GRASS SEEDS-A better feeling to clover but others quiet. All unchanged. We quote Timothy—Prime \$1 20, fair \$1 15, low \$1@110. Clover\$4 40@3 60; red top 30@38c; both common millet and Hungarian nominal at 25@35c German millet 25@40c. Sales: 6, 4 and 3 sks clover at \$4 40, \$4 50 and \$4 45 respectively. FLAXSEED—Quiet and weak. Sale 1 car at

CASTOR BEANS-Steady; prime at \$1 90. HE 1PSEED-Quotable at \$1 70@1 75. ORANGES-Steady; choice bright Louisians

sell at \$6 to \$6 50 \(\psi\) bbl; green and discolored \$4\(\psi\) ; Florida at \$3 50\(\psi\) to \(\psi\) bo\(\psi\) for choice to fancy.
POTATOES-Movement light-demand be-

ing limited, mainly on local account. A few lots of inferior on sale, and these were dull while choice were in rather small offering, and slightly higher. CRANBERRIES—Selling in a jobbing way at

\$11 50 to \$13 50 \ bbl., latter for Cape Cod SORGHUM-Quotable at 25@30c.

WOOL-Eastern advices more favorable but no pronounced improvement here; quiet. Quote: Tub-Choice 27@28c, fair at 26c, low 23@25c. Unwashed-medium at 19@20c, fair do at 18c, clear combing at 19@20c, light bright fine 16@18c dark and heavy do at 15@16c; Texas—fall clip 10@12c for inferior to 13@14c for choice; spring 17@19c Kansas—Clear medium 17c, light fine 15c, heavy do 13c, low and coarse 11c. Black 2@5c # th less, burry and cotted 3@15c less than foregoing figures. Tare on sacks 31/4 hs; dealers allow 25c for new sks 15c for old. Sale 6 sks choice fall clip Texas

at 14%c.
APPLES—Receipts meeting a ready sale at quotation. Sound large red varieties are in best demand. We on ote: Geniting-smal and inferior at 90c@\$1 10, choice \$1 25, extra large of good color at \$1 50; Ben Davis-**TLE—The arrivals were considerably than had been looked for, the most of were of a common description, this general tendency of the home market at the outset was downward, but later a firmer and onsiderable anxiety, and naturally here was great desire to sell, and a survey of the most satisfactory for a long time.

4.80.

WHEAT—Received in elevators during tweek 209,716 bu; withdrawn 45,821 bu. The more. Sales: Geniting—150 bbls at \$1 07\frac{1}{2}\$ coher outset was downward, but later a firmer and decidedly better market was had. Cables where the most satisfactory for a long time. rough and common \$1 75@2 fair at \$2 25,

Prices of Prepared Seeds supplied by Chas. E. Prunty, 7 South Main Street. St. Louis, Dec. 1, 1884. Net cash prices. Cash with order RED WHEATS. Bearded and velvet chaff.....

AMBER WHEATS. Fultz and German..... WHITE WHEATS. Tappahannock and Diehl...... Clover. Millet..... German Millet Sugar Cane Se Broom Corn...

It is a Well Known Fact! In the Diamond colors. 10c, at all druggists. They are great success. Wells, Richardson & Co., Bur lington, Vt. Dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant

close being higher at 25,257, total being iccted 25,25%. Futures also closed dull but the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with few sellers and very small deliberation in the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with the Union armies was 279,376; 61,372 being steady with the Union armies was 279,376; 6 A Pennsylvania editor writes to a friend "I still support my reputation by publishing a newspaper, and my family by sawing

walking briskly, talking gaily and laughing heartily, the living impersonations of good health; whilst others appear languid, tired, disturbed, cross and unkind. He naturally reverts to the cause of such a difference, and finds that the latter suffer from some lesion of the liver, kidneys or spieen, or from some difference as to what becomes of them; whilst the former bloom in health, and have a smile for life's troubles by judiciously using the Home Stomach Bitters.

The U. S. Circuit Court in California has de cided that a person of the Mongolian race born in this country and subject to its jurisdiction, is an American citizen.

Mayor Chapman, of Portland, Oregon, has that he accepted money for appointing persons to office in the City Government.

The amount of poverty in Paris is appailing. The authorities say they will be compelled to give assistance to over 400,000 peoing year, and the sum needed will ple the co be \$8,000,000!

N. M. Cowan, a young and prosperous farm er near Covington, Smith Co., Kan., had lost the sight of the right eye from extensive disease of that organ. About a month ago he placed himself under the treatment of Drs Dickerson and Stark of the Kansas City Sur gical Institute and he has recovered the sight

"You Americans," said an Englishman to a young lady, "have no ancestry to which you can point with pride." "That is very true," she assented; "most of our ancestors came from England, you know.' New Rochelle has an interesting wedded

fourteen years and who are rivals in business. They are each in the shoe trade, and sell shoes in the same block

pair who have not spoken to each other for

-The growing of sorghum ought to be one of the future great interests in the United States. The consumption of su-gar is enormous and is continually in-creasing. During 1883 we increase # B. fair do at 7½@sc, heretics 5@6c; dressed at 10@10½@ # B.

DRIED FRUIT—Dall and drooping. We quote: Apples—Southern 3@3½c, western 3½
@3½c for fair to &c for prime; cores and peelings at ½@ic, evaporated 5c to 7c. Peaches. culture of sorghum for sweets ought to be profitable in the face of a demand so great and a domestic supply so small. As a nation we consume about 40 pounds of sugar a year per head, while we do not raise more than a small frac-tion of that average. The remody is tion of that average. The remedy is in the growing of sorghum and the produc-tion of a large part of the amount need-ed.—Orange Co. Farmer.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style.
"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest "To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves
their value that they will never use any-

their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all ne papers, Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all ther medicines.

shown great shrewdness and ability * * *
"In compounding a medicine vhose virtues
are so palpable to every one's observation." Did She Die?

"She lingered and suffered along, pin-ing away all the time for years," "The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop "And at last was cured by the Hop

Bitters the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery, "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no reliaf,

But no relief. And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bit-ters, that we had shunned for years be-fore using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."
"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters." A LANG OF Uties N. Y. Bitters."-A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

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NEW CHAMPION

FEED GRINDERS

Every Machine War'nt'd.

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Ar None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vite poisonous stuff with "Hop," or "Hops" in their name. Trammell, Hoop and Bird Nets always o hand. Send for Price List. ORIENTAL PEARS!

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only on their own roots. Catalogue.



ELYS' CREAM BALM

ELY BROOK DIST. ply into nostrils

s at Druggists, 60 cents by mail reg-Sample by mail 10 cents. Send for ELY BROTHERS,



Eggs for Hatching.

Eggs from the best strains of PLYMOUTH BOCK FOWLS, packed with care, so as to be safely shipped to all parts of the country. Price, \$2.00 for 13. Plymouth Bock fowls for sale. Address OLMAN'S BURAL WORLD ST. LOUIS MO.

Plymouth Rocks.

I have some pure Plymouth Rock Fowls that I will sell very low to those wanting them, be-cause they are a little off in their markings but they are likely to breed true, and will lay so well so any Then I have some two-year olds that I will sell low. Any one wanting these, I will sell at

THREE DOLLARS PER TRIO, lelivered at any Express office in St. Louis Those wanting PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS, choicely marked, and from the best strains can be supplied at six six dollars per pair, or plan dollars per pair, or

FOR SALE. Winning Strain. \$5.00 per trio.
W. G. TINSLEY, Louisiana, M.

Address, C. R REITZ, Care of RURAL WORLD St. Louis Mo.

For Sale. Choice Pekin Ducks, extra large; the Bronze Turkeys. Also a few pair of Choice Leghorn Fowls, last spring's hatch CHEAP if ordered soon. ED. SHARP, Sharpsburg, Illinois.

The Standard of the World,



Eclipse Wind Mills.

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The above prices include double bed, the bottom doubled over the bolsters and ironed on the top of both beds; double trees, single-trees, neck-yoke, stay-chains and Lock Chain, when ordered without brake.

These wagons are furnished with either WIDE OR NARROW TRACK, Round or Square Front Hounds and "Ring" or "Slip" Coupling at the same price. at the same price.

**Frake, spring seat, feed trough, bows and staples are Extra, and will be furnished as follows:

| Plain Spring Seat ... 2 25
| Bows and Staples ... 1 50
| Spring Seat with Lazy Back ... 2 50
| Wagon Sheet, 10x13 ft., heavy duck ... 3 00

The Fullest Satisfaction Guaranteed to Every Purchaser of this Wagon. No better Wagons made in the United States.

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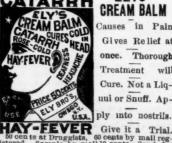
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